

Birthday...
for the Duke...

WEATHER - PARIS: Cloudy, no rain. Temp. 52-54 (11-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, cold. Temp. 48-52 (11-17). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 48-52 (11-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, cold. Temp. 48-52 (11-17). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, cold. Temp. 48-52 (11-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, cold. Temp. 48-52 (11-17).

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1969

Established 1887

Fire Damages Hathaway Cottage

STRAFORD-UPON-AVON, Eng. (UPI)—Fire damaged today about one-third of the 16th-century cottage that was the childhood home of Anne Hathaway, William Shakespeare's wife.

The fire, which broke out at about 2 a.m., was caused by a fault in the chimney, said a spokesman for the Shakespeare Center, which owns the cottage. The fire spread to the thatched roof and the walls of the cottage, which was built in 1580.

Levi Fox, director of the Shakespeare Center, said the structure of the house got reasonably lightly damaged by the fire. He said about a third of the cottage was left roofless and was flooded.

He added: "My first impression is that ultimately there is no problem about reconstruction—the main walls are fine."

A most valuable item saved from the cottage was a 16th-century bed, put in place in 1800.

Mr. Fox said Anne Hathaway was believed to have lived in the house with



FIRE IN STRAFORD—Firemen battle the blaze at Anne Hathaway's cottage.

eight brothers and sisters. Her father died around 1551 and Shakespeare was believed to have married Anne a year later, when she was 18. Shakespeare students have never been able to set a precise date and there are different theories about the wedding.

Nixon Gets His Highest Poll Rating

Gallup Measures Public Estimate

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 23.—The number of Americans who approve of President Nixon's overall handling of the presidency rose this month to a new high, according to the Gallup Poll made public yesterday.

The survey was conducted Nov. 14 through Nov. 16, the weekend of massive anti-war demonstrations in Washington. It showed that Mr. Nixon's handling of his job received the approval of 68 percent of the persons polled, a 12-point rise from the previous poll.

Nineteen percent disapproved of his performance, and 13 percent expressed no opinion.

In polls taken at the same stage of presidential campaigns in the recent past, the ratings were: Lyndon B. Johnson, 59 percent; John F. Kennedy, 77 percent; Dwight D. Eisenhower, 65 percent; and Harry S. Truman, 75 percent. Many factors influenced these figures.

New Nixon Highs

The 68 percent figure was three percentage points higher than the President's previous Gallup Poll high of 65 percent approval, which was recorded four times: in mid-March, in middle and in late May and in late July, after Apollo-11.

In the last previous survey, conducted Oct. 17 to 20, Mr. Nixon received 56 percent approval—the lowest approval percentage in the Gallup series on Mr. Nixon's performance.

The latest survey was made not only during the weekend of the nationwide anti-war protests, but also nearly two weeks after the President's Nov. 3 address to the nation, in which he called for support of his Vietnam policies.

Comments from persons interviewed indicated that many Americans were convinced by Mr. Nixon's speech that he was striving hard to end the war. The comments also indicate that he had left them with an expectation that he will remove U.S. troops from Vietnam within a reasonable time.

In a September survey, 57 percent of those interviewed favored a proposal by Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R-N.Y., that all American troops be withdrawn from Vietnam by the end of 1970 and that the fighting be turned over to South Vietnamese forces.

In the latest survey, 1,465 adults in 300 localities across the country were asked the following question: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?"

Here is how this question has been answered in the series of Gallup Polls since Mr. Nixon took office last January:

	Ap-Disap- No	prove	Opin.
Nov. 14-16	68	19	13
Oct. 17-20	56	29	15
Oct. 3-9	57	24	19
Sept. 19-23	58	23	19
Sept. 12-15	68	24	16
Aug. 15-18	62	29	16
July 26-28	63	17	16
(First moon landing: July 26)			
July 11-14	58	22	20
June 23-25	63	16	21
May 23-25	65	12	23
May 16-20	65	12	23
May 2-5	64	14	22
April 11-14	61	11	28
March 25-31	63	10	27
March 14-17	65	9	26
Feb. 21-24	61	6	33
Jan. 23-25	59	5	36
AVERAGE	62%	16%	22%

The President's gains between the Oct. 17-20 survey and the latest survey were registered among all major population groups but have been sharpest among men and among residents of the East.

Hanoi Open to Talks, Paris Delegate Insists



North Vietnamese delegate Xuan Thuy.

Denies Nixon, Lodge View Of Ho Letter

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PARIS, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's delegate to the peace talks here, contends that Hanoi is and has been ready at any time to meet the United States in private talks aimed at ending the war.

In an interview here, Mr. Thuy also asserted that President Nixon's interpretation of the letter written to him by President Ho Chi Minh just before Mr. Ho's death was incorrect. Mr. Nixon called the Ho response a "complete rejection" of efforts to end the war.

Mr. Thuy said that the letter was intended as just the opposite

—as an invitation to a settlement. "Just look at the last paragraph," Mr. Thuy said.

The paragraph said: "With goodwill on both sides, we might arrive at common efforts in view of finding a correct solution of the Vietnamese problem." The letter was written in reply to a letter from Mr. Nixon that said in part: "The time has come to move forward at the conference table toward an early resolution of this tragic war."

Speaking in Vietnamese through an interpreter in his Paris headquarters, Mr. Thuy said that he repeatedly has told the chief U.S. negotiator, Henry Cabot Lodge, that he was willing to meet privately to discuss "general problems" concerning South Vietnam. He contended that Mr. Lodge had rejected this proposal, insisting that the only question he was prepared to discuss was that of "mutual withdrawal."

Mr. Lodge, whose resignation was announced on Thursday, has let it be known that he is extremely pessimistic about the prospects for the talks. According to associates, Mr. Lodge sees the present position of the North Vietnamese as "totally frozen, with their eyes fixed on the date of the next congressional election in the United States."

As they judge American opinion, in Mr. Lodge's view, is steadily flowing away from support of the war and thus undercutting the U.S. negotiating position week by week.

Nevertheless, Mr. Thuy maintained: "I told Mr. Lodge that there had been previous bilateral conversations between the United States and North Vietnam."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Apollo-12 Astronauts Speed to Pacific Splashdown Today

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—There was water in the air. Conrad had a skin rash. "Al" Bean was spending his time asleep. Everything else was strictly routine aboard the speed-12 spacecraft.

The Apollo-12 astronauts were ever more swiftly back on earth and a splashdown in the ocean at 10:58 Greenwich time tomorrow morning, said mission manager Charles (Pete) Conrad.

Conrad, Richard F. Gordon and Alan L. Bean seemed to be on holiday.

They played a little country-and-western music for the folks back home, then Conrad discussed irritation caused by the electrical connections of medical instruments to his body. "I have a rash where every sensor was, but it's okay," he said.

Ground controllers read them an item from a newspaper advice column suggesting they could have

Egyptians Cross Canal In Sinai Raid

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (NYT).—A detachment of 50 Egyptian commandos infiltrated three miles into the Sinai Peninsula yesterday morning in another attack on Israeli armed units, according to a military spokesman.

The commandos destroyed three Israeli tanks, damaged two others and killed an unspecified number of Israeli soldiers, the spokesman said. Three Egyptians were killed in the operation.

A heavy artillery barrage accompanied the commando force to hamper Israeli efforts to intercept the attackers, it was reported.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli report agreed that Egyptian commandos who crossed the Suez Canal yesterday lost three men. Two Israeli soldiers were injured, the report said.

Israelis this afternoon sent warplanes to raid Egyptian positions at Deversoir, midway on the Suez Canal, and el-Balah, in the canal's northern sector, to retaliate for the Egyptian force, United Press International quoted a military spokesman in Cairo as saying.

In Tel Aviv, the military command said that Israeli warplanes struck at Egyptian war targets along the entire Suez Canal tonight, flying missions intermittently for four hours, the Associated Press reported.

The latest Egyptian daylight attack followed warnings here that Israel was almost certain to undertake large-scale retaliatory action on Egypt soon.

The Israeli attack, it was forecast, will come before Dec. 30, when Arab leaders are scheduled to meet in Rabat, Morocco, to coordinate strategy and to define the roles of 13 Arab countries in a battlefield showdown with Israel.

Despite expectations of Israeli military counterblows, Cairo appears determined to continue an escalation of commando action against Israeli forces.

Lunar-Rock Handlers Had Twice Normal Illness Rate

By Victor Colin

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Apollo-12 astronauts will splash down in the Pacific Ocean tomorrow to continue a 31-day quarantine period that began with their lunar takeoff. This means they will have to spend 17 more isolation days—first in a trailer-like mobile quarantine facility aboard the USS Hornet, and ultimately in their quarantine suite at the LRL.

The lunar rocks will arrive at Houston on Tuesday, to be similarly isolated and studied for germs for some 45 days.

"There will be one major change in the quarantine procedure. Unless there is 'unexplained crew illness' between now and splashdown, the Apollo-12 men will not have to wear hot and cumbersome anti-germ suits when they climb out of their spacecraft.

Instead, they will wear fresh flight suits and face masks with a bacterial filter. The flight suits and masks will be passed through the spacecraft hatch by a recovery swimmer, also minus space suit this time. He will swab the hatch and adjacent areas—but not the astronauts this time—with a liquid decontaminant.

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who worked with the rocks indeed had an attack rate as high—68 per 100 per day versus 35 per 100 per day. However, this was one illness per 100 per day. With illness rates and groups this small, the as are 'just not statistically significant,' Dr. David Sencer, director of the Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, said yesterday.

"There is no evidence of any but conditions in the lunar y. I'm not worried."

It is pointed out that lunar-lab workers were laboring long hours under an attempt to handle lunar material cum.

were "spill alarms," other many delays and a fever, with many scientists seven-day weeks and over-

Dr. Sencer said, "ab- in the lunar laboratory," which is remarkable all this—and maybe just a case of remaining uncer- lunar astrodynamic watch- ing.

workers and a control group being watched again in preparation for 10-12 post-landing period.

fixed their bulky moon-surface television camera with a woman's hairpin.

Said mission control, "I don't know why you guys didn't think of that."

"We didn't have a woman," Comdr. Conrad replied.

From the banter and good humor, it was difficult to realize that these three men were on their way home from a historic mission—man's first systematic scientific exploration of an alien world.

In keeping with their mission, however, they spent some time yesterday discussing with scientists on the ground some of the implications of their expedition.

Comdr. Bean criticized the tools given them for work during their 14 man-hours outside their spacecraft on the lunar surface.

"I think those tools can really be worked over," he said. "They seemed pretty good before we left, but once we got up there and started working with them in that one-sixth G (gravity) you can't always do the same things. You're learning in a different way and things are a little different."

Some of the tools broke, Comdr. Bean added. He said the hammer, the shovel and the device used to take core samples of the ground were the worst. "We concluded everything is too delicate to start with," he added.

Problem of Dust

He also said that future explorers would have to invent some way of dealing with the moon dust which covers everything on the lunar surface.

And he doubted that, in the end, the 30 pounds of rocks he and Lt. Comdr. Bean carefully collected would turn out to be much different from those picked at random by Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin of Apollo-11 last July.

"We didn't have enough time," Comdr. Conrad complained. "We

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

U.S. Threatens to Destroy 10 Pictures From Noted Exhibit

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Federal officials have seized ten erotic drawings and paintings, including works by internationally known artists, and are pressing legal action that could lead to their destruction.

The works are part of a collection of 1,200 pieces of erotic art, by such painters as Rembrandt, Picasso and Chagall, that has been shown to considerable acclaim in European museums.

The items, seized in September by U.S. Customs officials, include works by George Grosz, Hans Belmer, Egon Schiele and anonymous artists from Japan, China and India.

In a suit filed in Baltimore's District Court, the Justice Department contends that the ten seized works are "obscene" and seeks authority to keep the rest of the collection from entering the country.

William S. Sessions, chief of the government operations section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said of the full collection yesterday: "I think when you see the material... regardless of the name of it, it's obscene."

Mr. Sessions acknowledged that many of the works in question are already available in reproductions in a book called "Erotic Art," that is sold in book stores across the country.

Social Values

Sheldon H. Braiterman, lawyer for the collection, said yesterday he is drafting papers which argue that the works have redeeming social value and do not appeal to prurient interest.

Mr. Braiterman said the or-

ganizers of the collection, Phyllis and Eberhard Kronhausen, have been trying since June to get permission to have all 1,200 works shipped for an exhibit in New York.

The lawyer said the ten items were sent as a test because the customs bureau refused to guarantee that the paintings would be returned to their owners if they were deemed obscene by the courts.

The seizure was carried out under a statute used in the celebrated case of the Swedish film "I Am Curious (Yellow)." That case was eventually decided against the government.

The statute gives the court authority to dispose of the works in the way it sees fit. This could mean anything up to destruction, which is what the

Justice Department is requesting in its suit.

Mr. Sessions said he could remember no case in which destruction was actually decreed.

Unusual Handling

The role of the Justice Department in the case is considered unusual because it is being handled in Washington rather than by the local U.S. Attorney, Stephen Sachs.

Mr. Sessions, however, contended that his participation was "routine." "My own interest was simply that after viewing the materials I felt they were obscene and should be kept out."

The government lawyer said the case was not regarded as a deliberate test of obscenity statutes, but admitted that the seizure was "unusual."

Phyllis and Eberhard Kronhausen, the organizers of the collection, are well-known experts in the field of sexuality. American-born, they now live in Paris.

Besides the book, "Erotic Art," the Kronhausens have written "Pornography and the Law" and "The Sexually Responsive Woman."

Many of the works in the collection, worth more than \$1 million, belong to the Kronhausens. Some have been loaned for the traveling exhibition. The value of the seized items is \$70,000, according to Mr. Braiterman.

When the collection was shown for the first time in Sweden, a little over a year ago, Time magazine quoted the review of the conservative newspaper Sydsvenska Dagbladet. The newspaper ran 11 pictures and commented, "On the whole, far more harmless than our ordinary men's magazines."

U.S. Has Most Violent Crime Of 'Modern, Stable Nations'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The United States has the highest rate of violent crimes of all the "modern, stable nations," the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence reported today.

The main reason is poverty, the commission said, reporting that more than five million families, or one-sixth of the nation's urban population, could be classified as slum inhabitants.

A commission survey of 17 cities showed that most violent crime is committed in the ghetto slums by persons "at the lower end of the occupational scale." The arrest rate for Negroes ranged from 10 to 17 times higher than that of whites for major violent crimes.

Race Not Crucial

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, chairman of the presidential commission, told reporters it found violent crime concentrated in the slum ghetto. "The correlation is not one of race with crime, however. The correlation is poverty with crime," he said.

"A comparison of reported violent crime rates in this country with those in other modern, stable nations shows the United States to be the clear leader," the report concluded.

"Our homicide rate is more than twice that of our closest competitor, Finland, and from four to 12 times higher than the rates in a dozen other advanced countries, including Japan, Canada, England and Norway."

The commission said surveys show that half of the American women and one-fifth of the men fear to walk outdoors at night, one-third of American households keep guns, and nearly one-third of some urban dwellers want to move.

It noted that vigilante-like groups had sprung up in some areas.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation crime index reported some 4.5 million serious crimes in 1968, about 588,000 of them violent crimes like homicide, rape, robbery and assault.

The commission, created by then President Lyndon B. Johnson after the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, expires Dec. 10.

Using a criminal homicide rate per 100,000 population during the years 1955 through 1965, and in some cases 1966, the commission staff came up with the following scale:

United States, 6.8 crimes per 100,000, up 30.4 percent.

Finland, 2.5, up 14 percent.

Japan, 1.7, down 37 percent.

Germany, 1.6, up 30 percent.

Australia, 1.6, up 7 percent.

Canada, 1.2, up 8 percent.

Austria, 1.2, down 26 percent.

Italy, 1.0, down 40 percent.

Belgium, .08, down 11 percent.

England, .07, up 16.5 percent.

Norway, .05, up 66.8 percent.

Denmark, .05, up 20 percent.

Switzerland, .05, down 45 percent.

Michigan Eleven Upsets Ohio State

Ohio State's top-ranked college football team, rated by many as the greatest in history, was upset Saturday by the University of Michigan, 24-12. The Wolverines thus gained a share of the Big Ten conference title with Ohio State and a place in the Rose Bowl game New Year's Day.

Michigan will oppose the University of Southern California, which will be making its fourth straight Rose Bowl appearance after defeating UCLA, 14-12, on a touchdown with 92 seconds to play.

Details, Page 13.

Shouting 'Murderers'

1,500 March on U.S. Embassy
In London and Burn a Flag

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—About 1,500 demonstrators chanting "U.S. murderers" marched on the American Embassy in London today and burned an American flag in reaction to the reports that U.S. servicemen massacred hundreds of Vietnamese villagers last year.

A cordon of foot policemen, backed up by a line of mounted police, guarded entrances to the embassy. Other police surrounded Grosvenor Square, where the embassy is situated. No incidents of violence were reported.

Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, speaking on the BBC, cautioned his countrymen not to condemn the basic of American policy in Vietnam because of the massacre allegations.

When men engage in war they are brutalized," he said. "But you cannot say that because atrocities are committed on one side, that therefore the whole cause for which that side is struggling is wrong."

John Freeman, Britain's ambassador to Washington, arrived in London today for talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Political sources said Mr. Freeman would give Mr. Wilson a full report on the alleged massacre by American troops.

Officially, the ambassador flew home to discuss arrangements for Mr. Wilson's Jan. 27-28 visit to Washington.

Petition Delivered
LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The demonstrators at the U.S. Embassy delivered a petition calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Then, arms raised in the Nazi salute and shouting "Sieg Heil," they continued to 10 Downing St., the prime minister's residence, to deliver another letter of protest.

The photographs showed, according to the former Army photographer, victims of an alleged mass slaying of civilians by U.S. troops in March, 1968. They were first published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer and carried a copyright of Ronald Haefliger.

Life magazine Friday night announced it had acquired the rights to the pictures and said they would appear in its Dec. 5 issue. No price was disclosed.

Some photos published by the Dealer showed bodies of South Vietnamese, of GIs burning wicker trays used in rice harvesting, a U.S. soldier firing an automatic weapon. One photo showed frightened civilians, with a caption saying they were later killed.

In a story written by Mr. Haefliger for the Plain Dealer, which accompanied the photographs, he said the pictures were taken during and after the action in My Lai.

My Lai is one of a cluster of hamlets known collectively to American troops as Pinkville. Other hamlets in the group include Song My and Tu Cung.

Kennedy Hall in Korea
SEOUL, Nov. 23 (UPI).—A Kennedy memorial hall was dedicated in Tongchun, 20 miles north of Seoul, yesterday on the sixth anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The three-story building was built at a cost of \$57,000, donated by Koreans and Americans.

THANKSGIVING DAY
(Thursday, November 27)
This year, the most prestigious Parisian Palace offers you the occasion to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in the purest gastronomic tradition:

TURKEY, SWEET POTATOES, CRANBERRY SAUCE, SWEET CORN, PUMPKIN PIE
... and why, on Thursday, don't you let your French Friends discover the charms of genuine American cooking?
For lunch or dinner, be sure to reserve your table.
HOTEL GEORGE V
21 Av. George-V - Tel.: 225-35-36

Copter Rocket
Strikes Allied
Troops; Kills 1

33 Are Wounded in
Incident After Battle

SAIGON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—An American helicopter yesterday fired a rocket round into allied troops regrouping after a battle near Saigon, military spokesmen said today.

One government soldier was killed and 33 others, including a battalion commander and two U.S. advisers, were wounded.

The incident occurred yesterday morning in jungles 800 miles north-east of the capital near Xuan Loc, headquarters of a government infantry division.

The division about two hours earlier had fought a 30-minute battle with Communist troops during which they requested U.S. gunship support.

More than an hour after the fight, the helicopter arrived, and one of them fired a rocket which struck a tree and ricocheted into the allied unit, spraying shrapnel through its ranks.

The incident was under investigation.

600 of Foo Killed
Government officials meanwhile said more than 600 Communist troops were slain last week along a 30-mile stretch of the Cambodian border, most of them around Bu Prang and the Duc Lap Green Beret outpost. They said the fighting was the heaviest in the region in 15 months and "thwarted a North Vietnamese attempt to seize a large chunk of Quang Duc Province."

The U.S. command said Communist gunners carried out 14 shelling attacks across the border in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. today. No American casualties were reported.

American B-52 bombers carried out eight missions overnight, spokesmen said. Officials reported the Strategic Air Command jets unloaded more than 1,000 bombs in three strikes over jungles six and seven miles southwest of Duc Lap.

A terrorist bomb was exploded late yesterday outside an American officers' billet in Saigon only 100 yards from the home of South Vietnam's top military commander, but part of the big plastic charge failed to detonate, and only one passerby was slightly injured.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said the 110-pound plastic bomb blew up in front of bachelor officers' quarters in the Chinese district of Cholon. The blast occurred only 100 yards from the home of Gen. Cao Van Vien, the government military chief and only active four-star general in the South Vietnamese Army.

Officials said the explosive device was in a three-wheeled cart pulled in front of the billet by a "young boy who ran away" before it blew up.

Police Break Up
Plan to Smuggle
GIs Into Canada

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Police said yesterday that they had broken up an "underground railroad" scheme to smuggle GI deserters into Canada.

Six U.S. servicemen and two civilians, including a 13-year-old boy who allegedly was a "runner" for the group, were arrested Friday night in a dingy shop run by "The Resistance."

The GIs, including two soldiers, two sailors and two marines, were turned over to military authorities. Police said that the men already had their bags packed and were to be taken to a plane and driven by car to Canada.

The men were arrested in a closed, unfurnished Mission District store. Pamphlets entitled "How to Resist the Draft—Where to Go for Help" were found in the store along with several sleeping bags.

Fulbright Says
He'd Take Over
In Paris—If

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said last week he would expect President Nixon to replace Henry Cabot Lodge in the very near future and left the door open for a role for himself in the peace negotiations.



Policemen remove anti-apartheid demonstrators from rugby field at Twickenham.

Demonstrators Make Point at Rugby Game

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Anti-apartheid demonstrators scored their biggest victory of the South African rugby team's tour yesterday. They succeeded in disrupting the Springboks' game against London Counties six times by invading the field.

But it did not upset the Springboks, who produced the best performance of their six games so far, winning 22-6.

The biggest delay—five minutes—came only 11 minutes after the kickoff as more than 100 demonstrators, mostly students, swarmed onto the field at Twickenham.

The invasion began when a long-haired protester jumped over the fence, grabbed a corner flag and raced out to plant it in the middle of the field.

This was the signal the others had waited for. They seized the flag and poured through the thin police cordon onto the field. Then they milled in the center, linked arms and sat down as police converged on them. The police, under orders to exercise extreme restraint, calmly removed the demonstrators.

There were scuffles but nothing on the scale of the rioting after a similar mass invasion at Swansea last Saturday, which led to questions in Parliament this week.

Rugby stewards—accused of violence last week—rarely intervened today.

Heavy police reinforcements were brought onto the field and

formed a four-deep cordon in front of the main group of demonstrators. But they could not stop five other brief interruptions by small groups.

The ugliest scenes came off the field. There were several fights in the stands. Young demonstrators on the field with blood coming from their noses and one was carried out on a stretcher.

A police spokesman said later that 150 of the estimated 700 demonstrators in the ground were thrown out during the match and ten of them were taken away for further questioning.

The demonstrators were pleased. "I think we made our point," said one.

Hanoi Open to Talks, Delegate Says

(Continued from Page 1)
the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Mr. Thuy denied that Hanoi's attitude had been tough and inflexible as has been contended by Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lodge. He said, to the contrary, that in his view the American side was being inflexible because, in essence, Mr. Nixon wished to continue the war in the guise of "Vietnamization" and was insisting on giving full support to the present Saigon regime.

Mr. Thuy said, was why Hanoi opposed a cease-fire in advance of an over-all settlement, because it wished to put an end to all fighting, not just U.S.-Vietnamese fighting but of fighting by Vietnamese against Vietnamese.

Mr. Thuy challenged the contention of the U.S. government that an American troop pullout would produce a "bloodbath" and mass slaughter of South Vietnamese.

He said that the traditions of Vietnam were humane and generous and founded on love of fellow countrymen. He cited the Buddhist and Confucian traditions of his people and the later influence of Christianity, which he said had appealed to the Vietnamese because of the fact that Jesus was a very humane person and that his faith was founded on men's love for one another.

He cited the record of the North Vietnamese toward those who had collaborated with the French colonial and Japanese occupation regimes and noted that there were a number of people in the Hanoi cabinet and holding high positions who had worked with the French and the Japanese. He further

pointed out that paragraph C. of point 5 of the so-called ten-point program specifically prohibited any acts of terror, reprisal or discrimination against people collaborating with the Saigon regime.

Mr. Thuy said that in the formation of a coalition government in the South anyone could participate who stood for peace, independence, neutrality and withdrawal of U.S. troops and who agreed to a provisional government incorporating these principles.

As for the South, he said that it would emerge as a separate regime, non-Communist and neutral, and that there would be no forcible policy of reunification. He said that he did not think reunification would occur for some period of time and only as he put it, on a "gradual step-by-step basis agreed by both North and South."

U.S. Notes Condition
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—U.S. officials declined comment yesterday on the North Vietnamese assertion in Paris that Hanoi was ready to negotiate privately with the Nixon administration.

Officials emphasized, however, that all previous attempts at public and private negotiations had broken down over the Communist insistence that agreement on total and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. and allied forces from South Vietnam precede all further talks.

This insistence represents the second point of the ten-point "basic solution" program for the settlement of the war set forth last May by the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

Following is the text of the letter sent to President Nixon by the late president of North Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, which Mr. Nixon regarded as a "complete rejection" of efforts to end the war and which a North Vietnamese official said was intended as an invitation to a settlement:

Hanoi, Aug. 26, 1969
(Received in Paris, Aug. 30.)
To His Excellency
Richard Milhous Nixon
President of the United States
Washington

Mr. President,
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter.

The war of aggression of the United States against our people, violating our fundamental national rights, still continues in South Vietnam. The United States continues to intensify military operations, the B-52 bombings and the use of toxic chemical products multiply the crimes against the Vietnamese people. The longer the war goes on, the more it accumulates the mourning and burdens of the American people.

I am extremely indignant at the losses and destructions caused by the American troops to our people and our country. I am also deeply touched at the rising toll of death of young Americans who have fallen in Vietnam by reason of the policy of American governing circles.

Our Vietnamese people are deeply devoted to peace, a real

peace with independence and real freedom. They are determined to fight to the end, without fearing the sacrifices and difficulties in order to defend their country and their sacred national rights. The overall solution in ten points of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is a logical and reasonable basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem. It has earned the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world.

In your letter you have expressed the desire to act for a just peace. For this the United States must cease the war of aggression and withdraw their troops from South Vietnam, respect the rights of the population of the South and of the Vietnamese nation to dispose of themselves, without foreign influence. This is the correct manner of solving the Vietnamese problem in conformity with the national rights of the Vietnamese people, the interests of the United States and the hopes for peace of the peoples of the world. This is the path that will allow the United States to get out of the war with honor.

With goodwill on both sides we might arrive at common efforts in view of finding a correct solution of the Vietnamese problem.

Sincerely,
HO CHI MINH

Draft Call Dips in Janua
Using Lottery for First

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird announced yesterday that the January draft call—the first under the lottery system—would total only 15,000 men, considerably smaller than the 35,000-man January quota—estimated two months ago.

Mr. Laird also said in a statement that the Army would reduce the number of basic combat training companies from 660 to 460 beginning Dec. 1 and would close three basic training centers by spring.

The centers to be deactivated were not identified, but Army sources said that centers at Fort Gordon, Ga., and Fort Bliss, Tex., were "logical candidates."

The defense secretary attributed the reduced draft call to the "progress of Vietnamization," which is the Nixon administration's term for its policy of transferring the fighting in Vietnam from U.S. to South Vietnamese troops.

Planned Reduction
Pentagon observers noted also that draft calls were likely to be lower than originally planned because of the administration's plan to reduce the size of the armed forces by 200,000 men. This reduction is to be accomplished largely by not replacing men who leave the service.

The January draft call is the first to be announced in three months. In September, President Nixon canceled the November and December quotas and spread the 20,000-man October quota over the last three months of the year. At that time, the President said the January call was likely to be 35,000 men.

Mr. Laird said that the January draftees would be selected under the lottery system, which obtained congressional authorization only last week. Thus, the random selection, under which dates of the year will be drawn by lot and men will be drafted in the order in which their birthdays are drawn, will be accomplished before the end of the year.

After the drawing, every man between 19 and 26 years old will have a general idea of his chances of being drafted. If a man is not selected for induction in 1970 and does not have a deferment, he will be free of the draft unless there is a national emergency. In subsequent years, only 19-year-olds and those whose deferments have lapsed will be in the draft pool.

30,000 in Pool
In 1970, the Pentagon expects to draft about 350,000 men, about 40,000 fewer than this year. There will be about 800,000 men in the draft pool.

The closing of the three basic training centers, out of a total of 16, and the reduction of 100 basic training companies, each of which contains about 260 men, will enable the Army to eliminate 30 advanced training companies by next spring, Mr. Laird said. Basic training is often sent for advanced individual training in various specialties.

Mr. Laird also said that a National Security Council study on "future removal of draft inequities" would be completed by

fire and we must try to win world opinion for it upon it.

Mr. Humphrey said that the backs on the television and some newspapers possible, although a "grain of half-truth."

In fact, Mr. Humphrey who are impairing the efforts to bring the peace talks to the vice-presidential members of a cabinet.

The news media, he said, have an obligation to Mr. Agnew's demand "sense the mood of and get with it."

Agnew to Visit Pacific Al
May Spend Christmas Wit

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew will visit allies of the United States in the Pacific during a trip at the Christmas season on President Nixon's behalf. The White House confirmed yesterday. Administration sources said the visit will include the Philippines, Taiwan, Australia and New Zealand.

The sources also said that Mr. Agnew might make a side trip to South Vietnam to spend Christmas with American troops, but no final decision has been made.

It will be Mr. Agnew's first tour abroad as Vice-President.

Mr. Agnew will attend the inauguration of Ferdinand E. Marcos in second term as president of the Philippines in Manila on Dec. 31. On Taiwan, Mr. Agnew will confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Agnew's tentative schedule provides for his travel in the Pacific area between late December and the first part of January.

As contemplated now, the Vice-President's itinerary is confined to the countries that have formal defense alliances or special bilateral military arrangements with the United States. All of them support the U.S. government's policy in Vietnam.

The Philippines belong to the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), of which the United States is a member, and have a bilateral security treaty with the United States. A Filipino construction battalion serves in South Vietnam.

Treaty Links
Australia and New Zealand, both of which have combat forces in South Vietnam, are tied to the United States through SEATO as

Vietnam Dead
DALLAS, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Mrs. Carolyn Wilcox, a Vietnam war widow, has been granted a temporary injunction preventing the Dallas Moratorium Committee from using the names of any Texas war dead in anti-war demonstrations without written permission from the next of kin.

Mrs. Wilcox's husband, Army Capt. Lloyd Meredith Wilcox, was killed in action Feb. 22, 1968.

WEATH

AMSTERDAM	0 7
ANKARA	15 55
ATHENS	18 64
BAGDAD	20 75
BANGKOK	20 75
BEIRUT	7 45
BELGRADE	12 54
BOMBAY	12 54
CAIRO	20 75
CARACAS	18 64
COLOMBO	12 54
DAR ES SALAM	12 54
DELHI	12 54
EDINBURGH	8 41
FLORENCE	18 64
GENOA	18 64
HAMBURG	12 54
HELSINKI	12 54
ISTANBUL	15 55
JAKARTA	12 54
LONDON	12 54
LYON	12 54
MADRID	12 54
MILAN	12 54
MOSCOW	12 54
MUMBAI	12 54
NAGASAKI	12 54
NEW YORK	12 54
PARIS	12 54
PERMUT	12 54
ROME	12 54
STOCKHOLM	12 54
TOKYO	12 54
VIENNA	12 54
ZURICH	12 54

Proposal Controversial Lash on Tax Reform Looms for Congress, White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—A controversial tax reform bill, which would slash the tax on lower-income Americans and a new contribution to the Social Security fund, is expected to be introduced in the House and Senate today. The bill, which is being drafted by the House and Senate Finance Committees, is expected to be introduced in the House and Senate today. The bill, which is being drafted by the House and Senate Finance Committees, is expected to be introduced in the House and Senate today.

500,000 Loss
Art Gallery
N.Y. Robbery
NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Seven paintings valued at more than \$500,000 were stolen from an art gallery while the owner was at a conference discussing art. The paintings were stolen from the gallery on Wednesday. The owner, Mr. Hahn, disclosed the theft on Friday.

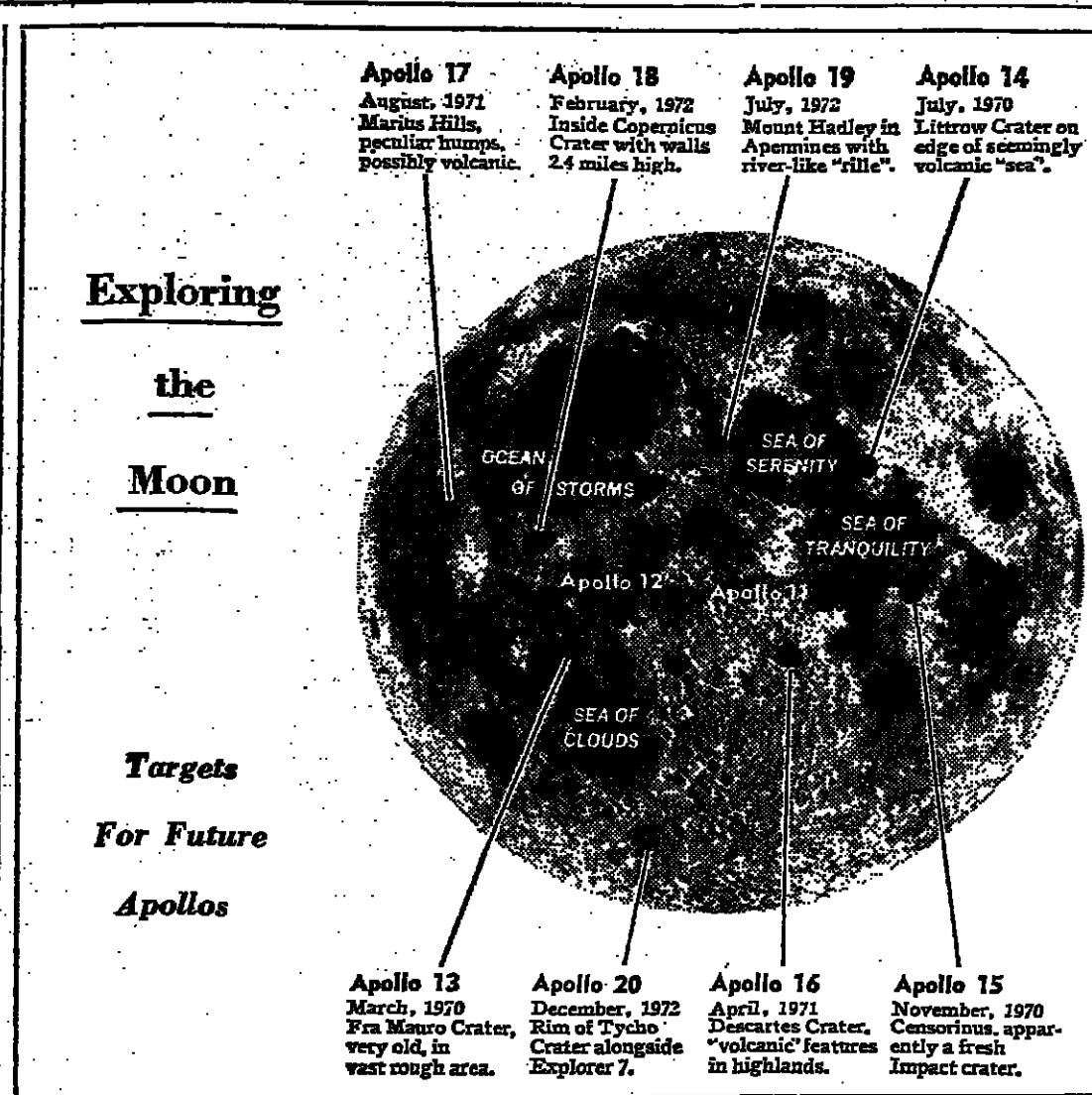
Senator Sees
Law Broken
in C-54 Case
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., yesterday said that he was convinced that the Air Force officials who were involved in the C-54 case had broken the law. He said that he was convinced that the Air Force officials who were involved in the C-54 case had broken the law.

Lightning Hit Apollo-12 Twice
At Launching, NASA Says
HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Lightning struck the Apollo-12 spacecraft twice during its launching at Cape Kennedy, the space agency has disclosed. The lightning strikes occurred during the launch of the spacecraft. The space agency has disclosed that the lightning strikes occurred during the launch of the spacecraft.

Conrad's Moon:
'A Bunch of Dust'
SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Apollo-12 moon explorers said yesterday that the biggest obstacle to unclocking the moon's geological history may be the fine dust that covers everything on the lunar surface. The explorers said that the biggest obstacle to unclocking the moon's geological history may be the fine dust that covers everything on the lunar surface.

pollo-11 Moon Rock
Display in Paris
PARIS, Nov. 23.—One of the 28 moon rocks brought back from the moon by the Apollo-11 mission will go on display here today. The moon rock will go on display here today.

Counterfeiters Caught
Porterville, Calif., Nov. 23
PORTERVILLE, Calif., Nov. 23 (UPI)—A counterfeit ring which printed more than four million dollars in \$20 bills spent only about \$400 of it before its members were caught. The counterfeit ring was caught in Porterville, Calif.



Lunar Module's Crash on the Moon Solves One Puzzle, Poses Another

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The seismometer left on the moon by the Apollo-11 astronauts last July recorded the impact of about 30 meteorites during the three weeks it was functioning. The seismometer was able to record the impact of about 30 meteorites during the three weeks it was functioning. The seismometer was able to record the impact of about 30 meteorites during the three weeks it was functioning.

Spacecraft Heading for Splashdown

(Continued from Page 1)
The only thing that kept us from getting more detail was we had to keep pressing on. The only thing that kept us from getting more detail was we had to keep pressing on. The only thing that kept us from getting more detail was we had to keep pressing on.

Lightning Hit Apollo-12 Twice At Launching, NASA Says

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—Lightning struck the Apollo-12 spacecraft twice during its launching at Cape Kennedy, the space agency has disclosed. The lightning strikes occurred during the launch of the spacecraft. The space agency has disclosed that the lightning strikes occurred during the launch of the spacecraft.

Kennedy Family Attends Quiet Rite On 6th Anniversary of Assassination

HYANNIS, Mass., Nov. 23 (UPI)—John F. Kennedy Jr., wearing a black cassock and a white surplice, served mass for the first time in his life yesterday at memorial services marking the sixth anniversary of the assassination of his father. The Kennedy family attended the rite on the 6th anniversary of the assassination.

Step to Heredity Control Harvard Scientists Isolate a Single Gene

By Robert Reinhold
BOSTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The basic chemical unit of heredity, the gene, has been isolated from an organism for the first time by a team of scientists at the Harvard Medical School. The scientists at the Harvard Medical School have isolated a single gene from an organism for the first time.

Campaign in Vienna Limits Prostitutes to Side Streets

By Paul Hofmann
VIENNA, Nov. 23 (UPI)—A drive in central Vienna last week forced prostitutes into dim side streets and touched off a public debate about morals. The campaign in Vienna limits prostitutes to side streets. The campaign in Vienna limits prostitutes to side streets.

U.S. Fishes for a Clearer View Of Soviet Stand on Disarming

By Bernard Gwertzman
HELSINKI, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The United States hopes to get a clearer understanding of Soviet views on the limitation of strategic arms as the preliminary SALT talks enter their second week tomorrow. The U.S. fishes for a clearer view of Soviet stand on disarming.

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London	623 59 34
Long Beach	213-4325483
Madrid	204 40 40
Mannheim	1 20 71
Milan	65 01 10
Montreal	(514) 849-11 68
Munich	351 20 61
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Conscience and the War

Since the beginning of America's serious intervention in the Vietnamese war, the most severe pressure on the American conscience has come from the civilian death and destruction entailed by aerial and ground bombardment of actual or suspected Viet Cong strongholds among the villages. That this was the kind of warfare dictated by enemy tactics, and that the Viet Cong often consolidated their positions by massacring their own people gave little comfort, as in the vaster slaughter of the innocents in Biafra, questions of goals, of relative blame, of ideologies, become at least emotionally subordinate to the massive misery of those who bear no responsibility for the tragedy, yet must pay its cost.

This awareness of participating in the infliction of misery and loss upon a people has been somewhat tempered by the knowledge that American military policy had set its face against the kinds of deliberate reprisals and summary repression that almost always accompany war, and particularly civil war. But now there are emerging from the general carnage specific accounts of atrocities, lawless killings and rape, that can only multiply the revulsion of Americans against the war.

Again, it offers small comfort that these are inevitable consequences of licensing men

to kill in battle; that they have characterized every military struggle; that the details are still shrouded by—and may loom larger than life through—the fog of war. They constitute another, and grimmer, consequence of specific policy decisions made, for high reasons of state and moral considerations, but involving dispute for the means and new questions about the ends.

Had the ends been self-evident to the American people, the dispute of the means would not have ensued, or not, at least, until some later period of introspection. Now, in the particular climate of this particular war, the atrocity reports—which have usually, during wars, been reports of deeds committed only by the enemy—take on a prominence and are certain to have significant effects. The effects may be unhappy; the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese are not troubled by similar doubts, in respect to either means or ends, and may well take America's guilt feelings about the war as absolution for their own barbarities, past, present or to come. They are unmoved by those tides of sentiment that, in the West, have struck at the very foundations of the martial spirit, whether it is summoned up for good or evil. But those tides are moving across America, and only a Canute would attempt to stay them.

An American Nightmare

Reports of the deliberate, methodical killing of hundreds of civilians—men, women and children—by American troops in a Vietnamese village last year are so shocking, so contrary to principles for which this country has always stood, as to be beyond belief. Yet the evidence mounts daily that something horrible did take place.

Congress must waste no time in launching a thorough, public investigation of this sordid affair, as proposed by Senator Goodell and others. The fact that North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have been guilty of barbaric conduct provides no excuse for any foot-dragging or cover-up by American authorities. The United States public must know—and face—the long-suppressed facts about what may turn out to have been one of this nation's most ignominious hours. If the denials now emanating from Saigon prove false, those responsible for the outrages must be brought speedily to justice. It must be made absolutely clear that America does not condone such conduct, war or no war.

At the same time, the United States should take a hard look at other aspects of the conduct of the war in Vietnam that have long disturbed many Americans and foreign friends. The face-to-face shooting of civilians in a village street is not far

removed morally, if at all, from the indiscriminate shelling or bombing of civilians from a distance, as happens regularly in the "free fire zones."

More than two years ago, three respected American civilian volunteers in Vietnam resigned, calling the war "an overwhelming atrocity." They cited the destructions of villages and the deaths of "innocent victims of United States bombing, strafing and shelling." It is a measure of the moral callousness engendered by this mass destruction that South Vietnamese officials have attributed their slowness in investigating the Song My incident to the fact that reports of heavy civilian casualties have become routine.

More recently, the aborted Green Beret murder trial and the documented story by Daniel Lang of the kidnapping, rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by an American patrol have thrown cruel light on other aspects of a war that has become an American nightmare.

Recognizing that war is always brutal and ugly, but also remembering their own shocked disapproval of German and Japanese atrocities in World War II, Americans must face up frankly to what has become a severe test of conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Vietnam Massacre Allegation

The horrors in Vietnam strengthen the argument that the war has become self-defeating for the Americans. Atrocities defeat the ideals for which the Americans see themselves as fighting. They may arise out of the bewilderment of soldiers who often cannot see the difference between "the enemy" and the inscrutable, black-troused civilian, but world opinion is unlikely to accept that as a valid excuse. Nor does it make much difference to argue that the worst stories come from the period of "search and destroy," a policy now superseded by more defensive tactics. Pressure on Mr. Nixon to disengage from the war will increase. He will have to decide with much greater clarity on how disengagement is to proceed.

—From The Guardian (London).

Of course the Vietnam war is a dirty war. It always has been; mass executions of civilians by the Communists after the Tet offensive totalled at least 6,000. All wars produce atrocities, great or small. They are always inexcusable and can never be defended. But American officers have been charged with murder . . . Much of the reported evidence is doubtful (why was it held back by the witnesses for over a year?). It must be properly examined.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is not for outsiders to moralize. The army of every country fighting such a war abroad has had lapses, with inevitable

political results. Britain had ultimately to do penance for General Dyer's misjudgment in the Amritsar riot, for example, and again after the Hola Camp scandal in Kenya during Mau Mau. When the French finally recognized what some of their special forces were doing to prisoners in Algeria, the conviction hardened that the war had lost its meaning and could never be won. The United States may have a similar lesson to learn now.

—From The Times (London).

Lodge's Resignation

The resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge as chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks on Vietnam comes as no surprise. It is no doubt based on his personal views. Even when he served as U.S. ambassador to Saigon, Mr. Lodge expressed the opinion that the war in Vietnam would not be ended at the negotiating table but would simply run down and one day come to a halt. But his resignation is naturally also an expression of disappointment at North Vietnam's lack of willingness to negotiate seriously.

Mr. Lodge has sometimes been accused of inflexibility and of having missed favorable opportunities to get the bogged-down talks moving. This is hardly a fair judgment, since his role in the negotiations is in fact controlled from Washington. But it is true that the new vacancy at the head of the U.S. delegation will give President Nixon an opportunity to appoint to the post a man who perhaps has a greater belief in the efficacy of negotiation.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 24, 1894

PARIS—Every great political or social event on the Continent seems to be connected in some way with the moon—so far at least as setting madmen frantic. Of late it is the death of the Czar that pulls these poor marionettes into dancing order. This morning a young man named Elinoft proclaimed at the Gare du Nord that he was going to St. Petersburg to rescue the Czar, and as he spoke in four languages his intentions were pretty well advertised. The police have him now.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 24, 1919

ATLANTA—Through a hoax perpetrated by an unidentified person here tonight, an address by Vice-President Marshall before an audience of several thousand persons was broken up by the false announcement that President Wilson was dead. An unknown caller, on being told Mr. Marshall could not come to the phone, replied: "The President is dead and Washington wants him." Women broke into weeping and "Nearer My God To Thee" was played. Happily it was just a tasteless rumor.



'Those Rockhounds Took Three of Her Eggs'

And Now, the Agnewstics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The big new cult in Washington now is Agnewsticism. To be in the inner circle of the administration, you have to be an Agnewstic, which is defined as one who disbelieves anything printed or broadcast east of the Ohio River.

It is a modern adaptation of the ancient Greek word "gnostic"—meaning know-it-all: i.e. Walter Cronkite—and also from "agnostic," the doctrine that neither the existence nor the nature of god, nor the ultimate origin of the universe, is known or knowable. Thus: Agnewsticism (Ag-ni-si-tizm).

1. The doctrine that truth is asfer in the hands of politicians than of television commentators or newspaper columnists. 2. Any doctrine which affirms that vast power in the possession of any small group of men, particularly in New York or Washington, is dangerous and should be watched and criticized. 3. A theory that patriots bank the government in war, even if they think it is wrong. 4. In some minds, a symbol of pressure by politicians to cover their blunders and muffle their critics.

The cult of Agnewsticism was named for Spiro Theodore Agnew, the Vice-President of the United

States, which is to say, the president in charge of stamping out vice. In the autumn of 1969 he discovered a "small and unselected elite" who decided every night in New York what 40 or 50 million Americans should hear and see on the television networks.

The Guilty

Among these city slickers or "effete snobs" were the aforementioned Cronkite from St. Joseph, Mo., David Brinkley of Wilmington, N. C., Chester Huntley of Cleveland, Ohio, Howard K. Smith of Fairbury, La., Ed Bradley of New Orleans, La., and others from "big cities" most of whom analyzed the news from left of center.

Agnew argued that commentators ought to reflect majority opinion rather than their own best judgment, and at least, the other, or Agnewstic side, ought to have a wider hearing. At that moment, the cult of Agnewsticism was born.

Its members are a large and divergent company: people who have some grievance against television, which includes almost everybody; listeners who just don't understand how a few commentators and columnists can be so darn smart about so many things on such short notice; haters of singing commercials; card-carrying Republicans who just naturally chase commentators, as dogs chase cats.

Other Agnewstics are moderate people who simply think the critics are giving the President a hard time when he's in trouble; American Legionnaires, who think most liberal commentators are soft-boiled eggs; and even some people who think "the small group of men" who are directing the war are less of a menace than the other "small group of men" in television and newspapers who are passing judgment on it.

The difference between an agnostic and an Agnewstic is critical.

Definitions

Agnewsticism is the principle, as defined by Thomas Huxley, "that it is wrong for a man to say that he is certain of the objective truth of a proposition unless he can produce evidence which logically justifies that certainty."

Agnewsticism, as outlined by Agnew, is that it is okay for the President to assert he is "right" about Vietnam, even if he cannot produce evidence which logically justifies that certainty, but it is not okay for New York commentators to doubt him unless they can prove their point and reflect majority opinion, whatever that is.

Like most theological and doctrinal controversies, however, this one divided the common allies at home and diverted them from the common enemy abroad, and raised a prophet whose disciples were more zealous than their leader, or their leader's leader.

Agnew and his doctrine thus became a force of unexpected proportions. He had seal, courage, presence, and, unlike most of the other Republican disciples, something plain to say, which he said directly and even with a certain elegance.

He set out, not to persuade the unbelievers, but to overwhelm them. His goal was merely to arouse the "silent majority" but he got them in full cry and in language which would make even a Chicago Democrat blush. This is not a fable and it is not entirely a joke. Agnew created a cult and dealing with the violent Agnewstics will not be easy.

The Assault on MIT

By the New Left

By Joseph Alsop

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Among the New Left's numerous assaults upon academic freedom at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the most successful has been the attempted strangulation of MIT's great Instrumentation Laboratory. The I-Lab, as it is called, singlehandedly provided the essential guidance brains for the moon landings. So this is no trifling success.

Close study on the spot has revealed an even uglier story than was told in earlier reports in this space. But come New Left red herrings about the I-Lab must first be got out of the way. For this purpose, it is best to begin by being personal.

Long before the New Left storm troopers began to shout their slogans, I supported Harvard's decision to refuse all classified contracts, including defense contracts. And I thought MIT was mistaken when it made the contrary decision.

East Asian Center

At Harvard long ago, I also opposed the establishment of the East Asian Research Center, because I considered this a wrong turning for the university to take. Yet Harvard made its decision to establish the center; and this is now germane because of the consequences.

The first consequence of Harvard's decision was to confer certain rights on all those who responded by joining the East Asian Center. As a second consequence, it would now be an outrageous invasion of academic freedom if I launched a campaign for the center's suppression because of its current infestation with junior Maoists.

Here, the I-Lab case is exactly analogous. The MIT decision to accept classified research led on to the even bigger decision to continue the I-Lab after World War II had ended. Because of these decisions, precious rights were conferred on the faculty and staff members who joined the I-Lab. Thus an attack on those rights is automatically an attack on academic freedom.

But there are other aspects of the I-Lab case as well. In this case, to begin with, MIT profited heavily from the I-Lab's research and government of this country. The government, replying upon MIT's above-cited decisions, came to rely entirely on the I-Lab for much research of the most vital national character.

Overhead Payments

From this, finally, MIT profited very richly. The I-Lab's government contracts have always included "overhead" payments to the university, which are now running at the rate of \$11 million per annum. At a guess, these overhead payments are about one-half pure

gravy for MIT. And this, of course, was why MIT simply let the go on growing, as I believe wisely, until the New Left began last winter.

Intimidated by the New assault, MIT president E. Johnson promptly organized a star-chamber proceeding for the Pounds panel, to sit in judgment on the I-Lab, and a Lincoln Laboratory as well. This panel was submissively with New Left representatives. New Left demanded a slot has already been told.

The line these men took Pounds panel reveals the left approach. It was as if they to avoid infringement of academic freedom. It was a respect the long-established of the I-Lab staff members was easy—and also desirable—defense research "off campus."

All this could have been by the simple expedient of "ment." But this meant at the I-Lab as an independent research institution, free of MIT and, not at all, in fact beyond reach of New Left. Hence disavowal was violator posed.

Continuing MIT control as violently resisted upon was further urged to use it to control for immediate "conversion" of the I-Lab to higher, pure of socially useful research, was the New Left program.

The Code Word

"Conversion," of course, mere code word for strangling Being exceedingly intelligent Prof. Noam Chomsky and h on the Pounds panel were aware that the I-Lab's h of brilliant guidance expert not conceivably "convert" it to such areas as urban s. Yet their nonetheless, de instant conversion, at least one-half of all the I-Lab members now engaged upon fence department contracts, like Harvard passing a ruling instant proficiency in Chinese, in which case members of the East Asian Center would be out in the next morning.

There are more ways it in short, of attacking the curly which is the very I academic freedom. And directly, the New Left men the Pounds panel beyond attacked their I-Lab allies this heart-area of their curly.

So we are back in the Carthy time once again. New, equally nasty politics, must admit the New-mao-Maoist tactics are as fast as the late great used, a most as instead athlete.

Letters

Image of the Sixties

Congratulations to the photographer for the picture Nov. 17 of the young man at the Moratorium march gleefully fleeing with a stolen police club. It is as profound a documentation for the Sixties as the photo of the raising of the flag at Iwo Jima was for the Forties.

Ten years from now a small boy may say, "Papa, I know great-grandpa fought to free the slaves and great-grandpa fought to save France and grandpa fought to save the world from Hitler and Hirohito, but what did you do?" And Papa will answer, "Why son, I fought for the Communists in South Vietnam by stealing a club from a policeman in Washington, D.C."

PAUL J. WINKOFF, Genoa.

A Word in Edgewise

There is indeed a shrinking marketplace of ideas in modern American life. Once upon a time the Congress debated and then voted for or against wars. Previously there were thousands of small newspapers giving voice to a virtual supermarket of ideas, with William Allen White, Earl Browder, H.L. Mencken, Huey Long and Father Divine holding forth on

Collaboration

Commenting on Israel's "negotiated punishment" in the occupied Golan (NYT Nov. 20), James Fenton, the Israelis insist the must be made to understand refusal to cooperate will penalties. Many Europeans, been through a similar orde insist that "collaboration" moral.

H. SHAW, Bern.

AGNEW: The Politics Behind His Assertions

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A couple of quotations:

"Now. Now listen to this. Here's what I thought I'd do. I thought I'd go to Walter Scott, the NBC board chairman—this would be in private, of course, just the two of us in his office—and say, 'Here are the instances where we feel you've been guilty of bias in your coverage of Nixon. We are going to monitor every minute of your broadcast news, and if this kind of bias continues, and if we are elected, then you just might find yourself in Washington next year answering a few questions. And you just might find yourself having a little trouble getting some of your licenses renewed.'"

Shakespeare paused and smiled. "I'm not going to do it because I'm afraid of the reaction. The press would band together and clobber us. But goddammit, I'd love it."

—Comment attributed to Frank Shakespeare, a television executive on Mr. Nixon's campaign staff and now director of the United States Information Agency, by Joe McGinnis in "The Selling of the President 1968."

"Anyhow, there are more of us than there are of them. And we are going to show them in November that the average American is sick and tired of all these over-educated, ivory-tower jokers with pointed heads looking down their noses at us, and the left-wing liberal press writing editorials and guidelines. So we are going to shake them up good in November."

—George C. Wallace, in one of the most crowd-pleasing passages of his standard campaign speech last year.

Buried somewhere beneath those two comments lies the genesis of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's current crusade against the "monopolistic" and "Eastern" custodians of major newspapers and the television networks.

Mr. Agnew insists that he is not really invoking the threat of government control or censorship, but it is clear that he would love to bring some of the commentators, editors and analysts under daily scrutiny and public pressure, because he thinks they have been deliberately unfair to Mr. Nixon and



himself. And, as Mr. Agnew and other administration officials have demonstrated in word and deed, they would certainly like to persuade Mr. Wallace's cheering fans that their deepest resentments are shared by the new Republican government in Washington and that there is no need any longer to waste their votes on a third party.

Those are the politics of the Vice-President's assertions and the men around him and around the President do not deny the political purpose of their counterattack on liberal critics. They insist also that Mr. Agnew is nonetheless raising some worthwhile issues for public debate, and their victims among the networks and newspapers do not deny that.

The Vice-President began his current campaign in Des Moines ten days ago with a broadside attack on television news. He portrayed the networks as a virtual conspiracy, centered in New York and Washington, to monopolize the airwaves for anti-Nixon views. He accused them of catering and thus contributing to dissonance and violence. He condemned the analyses of a few commentators on the President's Nov. 3 speech on Vietnam policy—though these have since been

deemed fair comment by the Federal Communications Commission.

The response included a howl of protest from the networks, including grave warnings of government censorship, a flood of mail and telephone calls to the networks, most pro-Agnew, but many against, and a wave of new interest in the Vice-President.

Though perhaps discomfited by the tone and style of some of Mr. Agnew's remarks, the administration generally seemed pleased. Plucked from obscurity last year by Mr. Nixon, kidded and scorned in the campaign even by some of Mr. Nixon's aides and no better utilized in office than most Vice-Presidents, Mr. Agnew had suddenly managed with just a few sharply worded speeches to make himself a household word and potentially a formidable asset in many parts of the land, in future political campaigns.

So last week, the Vice-President set forth again, to Wallace country in Montgomery, Ala., to declaim against the alleged monopolism and biased news judgment of The Washington Post Co. (which includes Newsweek magazine, a television station and an all-news radio station in the capital) and The New York Times.

He berated the critics of the first speech for distorting his intentions. He vigorously denounced all forms of censorship. And he said his only purpose was to encourage the presentation of a broader range of views, a clearer separation between news and commentary and a wider discussion of the danger of concentration in the information business.

In these objectives, Mr. Agnew has many allies, in and out of the news business, and some of them declared themselves in the continuing debate. But the Vice-President was challenged on some of his facts by the publishers of the two newspapers that he cited, and many other respondents, including network executives, felt that he was mixing public policy issues with partisan complaint.

Mr. Agnew did not cite any "monopolistic" tendencies in the news enterprises of the South or West or by conservative publishers (Montgomery's two newspapers are under a single management). He did not cite the grievances of Negroes and other minority groups who feel more deeply discriminated against in American life than a sitting administration. His basic complaint was that Mr. Nixon and his policies had been treated unfairly and his basic purpose was to turn the complaint into a political asset.

On that level, the Vice-President's tongue with the press took a familiar shape.

Nothing, in fact, has been more common or predictable in Washington than government complaint about its coverage by the press, and press complaint about the misuse and denial of information by the government. The government's principal weapon in this inherent conflict of interest has been not censorship, direct or indirect, but the stage-managing of events and control of information at the source. The principal weapon of the press and television has been not a conscious bias or distortion of the news but a zealous pursuit of data that is not always properly balanced or checked.

Although obviously in need of constant watching and reform, the two institutions are destined to use each other and to abuse each other. Mr. Agnew has once again shown how it is done, as he pursues not so much the reform of the media as the votes of the resentful.



The nomination to the Supreme Court of Judge Clement Haynsworth, shown here (right) with his backer, Sen. Strom Thurmond, was rejected by the Senate last week.

55 to 45. "But did this cost President Nixon his fully accumulated Southern credits? Few Washington observers thought so."

HAYNSWORTH

Rejection Not a Total Loss for Nixon

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—When the 10-day haze of oratory and ill-will finally lifted off the Senate floor last Friday afternoon, Clement F. Haynsworth was out. He lost his chance for the Supreme Court when 55 Senators, rather more than expected, voted against his confirmation, with 45 voting for it.

But the broader and more complicated question remained: Had Richard Nixon lost? On the face of it, of course, he had. It was the President, after all, who had produced the relatively obscure Southern judge from his political carpetbag last August, pressed his cause as Senate opposition grew and forced the nomination to a vote that he must have known, at least toward the end, he stood a good chance of losing.

Why did the President do it? Why did a politician of such cautious instincts risk the disaster that overtook him and his candidate on Friday? To answer these questions, one must measure the evidence that the underlying rationale of the Haynsworth nomination was political rather than substantive.

The Wallace Threat

For the single paramount political problem that has faced Mr. Nixon for just over one year now is his re-election in 1972. There are a number of clouds darkening that prospect, not the least of them the likelihood that George C. Wallace will run again and the possibility that Mr. Wallace will do even better in the South than he did in 1968.

It is not necessary to conjure up any occult strategy on behalf of the Nixon administration to find that its leaders would like to undercut Mr. Wallace in the South, strengthen the emerging Republican party there and generally assure that the President will do as well or better next time in such conservative confines.

Without detracting from the character or record of Judge Haynsworth, he seemed to be ideally suited to assist in this latter-day Republican Reconstruction. He was quintessentially Southern and conservative; he was, in fact, the first Southerner to be nominated for the court in 20 years, a regional honor from the new President.

Enthusiastically endorsing this honor—and reported to have played a key role in the Haynsworth selection and subsequent fight for his confirmation—was Attorney General John N. Mitchell. His pushing Judge Haynsworth for the old Abe Fortas seat seemed as much a product of his 1968 role as Nixon campaign manager as of his 1969 position as the head of the Justice Department.

Irreversible Decision

Once President Nixon had picked Judge Haynsworth, the decision became very nearly irreversible. And, once committed to the candidate, the White House could not seem to be pressing his cause with anything less than full fervor.

Legal and judicial authorities soon became fearful that the South Carolinian, at best, would only be able to win confirmation by so narrow a margin that his capacity to serve would be injured and the prestige and effectiveness of the court thereby

seriously damaged. This professional reasoning clearly did not infect the White House. There, a hard pragmatic standard was applied: If Judge Haynsworth could be confirmed on a 50-50 tie plus the vote of Vice-President Agnew, it would be an administration victory. Winning was better than losing, day-from-night better.

But the Haynsworth case didn't work out that way. The combination of charges of ethical carelessness and opposition to labor and the civil rights cause ultimately induced 38 Democrats and 17 Republicans to vote against him, for a somewhat larger defeating majority than even anti-Haynsworth campaign leaders expected.

The Balance Sheet

But did this cost President Nixon his carefully accumulated Southern credits? Few Washington observers thought so. The President had made the choice, worked for the man and seemed until the end to have a chance of winning. How could he be faulted in the South when it was the Senate that had failed? Particularly, when a number of White House officials were predicting he would follow up the Haynsworth nomination with another Southern candidate?

The balance sheet of Mr. Nixon's credits with the Senators of his own party is not quite as

clear in the wake of the Haynsworth rejection. To some extent he almost certainly alienated Republican Senators by the pressure the White House put on them—even if indirectly—over the past two months. They were regularly reminded in letters, telegrams and telephone calls from the home state that their party leaders and major contributors cared about Clement Haynsworth. There was even a suggestion in one case that a vote against Judge Haynsworth would produce a well-financed conservative Republican primary opponent the next time around.

But for every Republican ally the President might have lost this way, there were certainly Republican Senators who felt more than a little self-conscious about voting against the administration on this one. When the next critical vote on some major issue comes up in 1970, not a few of these men are going to conclude with respect to the chief executive: "After Haynsworth, I owe him one."

5 to 2 Against

Still, nothing bespeaks the damage that the Haynsworth case may have done to White House congressional relations more clearly than the way the Senate leaders voted. Of seven leaders in both parties, only the two men in the least important

posts—Gordon Allott, C. Republican, and Robert C. West, Virginia Democrat—ported the nomination over five all voted again President.

Before the balloting, there had been a political theory that Nixon could actually prove Nixon with some arm for the 1970 congressional campaign. Then he could a countryside, pleading election of a Republican trifled Senate that would firm the kind of Supreme justices that Middle and the "silent majority" wants.

But when 40 percent Republican Senators—against Judge Haynsworth judicial administration seemed to vanish. With Republican Senate on the "counter argument" nearly half of them may party loyalty at such a moment.

President Nixon promised other Supreme Court 1 tion when the Congress to Washington in mid-J another man who would provide what he calls "a balance" to the court. To didate, unlike the unit Judge Haynsworth, r given a little Senate p with key Senators before exposed to the harsh confirmation politics.

AFRICA

Tribalism Divides Vast Continent and Threatens New Countries

The following article is by a correspondent of The New York Times who recently completed a nine-month journey through 32 countries in Black Africa.

By R. W. Apple Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT).—As the new nations of Black Africa begin their second decade of independence, nearly all of them are faced, in one way or another, with a struggle to keep themselves intact. Africa's central problem is separatism—regional, tribal and religious—and it is getting worse. It is the problem of Belgium with her Flemings and Walloons, the problem of Northern Ireland with its Catholics and Protestants, but in Africa it is more serious because it occurs in countries still laboring to catch up to the industrial revolution and the 20th century.

For the ordinary African, who lives in a hut in a bush clearing or on a parched savanna, "government" is still a remote abstraction.

Problems of Life

His problems are the problems of life itself—food, shelter, birth, death. National balances of payments do not concern

him, but he fears waterborne disease if he lives on the shores of Lake Victoria, drought in Senegal, man-eating lions in northeastern Kenya, coconut-palm blight in Togo.

In those circumstances the tug of traditional tribal loyalties is often irresistible. So the black man in the bush, like the white man on the American frontier 100 years ago, seldom lifts his glance very far beyond his own horizon.

It has always been that way in Africa, and the Africans have survived. But with the coming of independence, beginning in the late 1950s, the continent's 350 million people—or at least their leaders—have been forced to face the problems of the modern nation-state.

The years since 1960 have been hard ones for Black Africa, punctuated by coups d'état, political assassinations (three in East Africa in 1969 alone), wars and rebellions. With only a few exceptions the regimes that brought the new nations into being have faltered or disappeared.

Separatist tensions underlie most African violence, and African political leaders have been unable to dampen them.

The most dramatic tribal split of the decade has, of course, been the one that has shattered

Nigeria, the continent's heavily populated—62 persons in 1967—and potentially most powerful country. May, 1967, it is estimated that a million members talented but assertive, he have died from bombs, or starvation rather than mit to union with the other tribes of Nigeria.

Conflict Drags On

The conflict, despite the ferocity of the blood within hills densely populated e of Biafra, shows no s coming to an end soon.

Elsewhere in Nigeria animosities run unchecked. House taxi driver in the ern city of Kano harang passengers about the "dis unutilized Yorubas" from ern Nigeria. The Effes at Ibadan in the vast delta Niger River insist that the never again live under the state government as the I

Even within a single t the Yorubas—bitter region ferences have constituted major factor in tax riots have taken hundreds of li Across the continent the tore is similar.

A relatively de-balance equate of Zambia Tele equate that he has b (Continued on Page 7, C)



continued and... invite Dubonnet Cat to where you're at.

PINKVILLE

Something Rather Dark and Bloody at Song My

SAIGON (UPI)—I considered sending newspapers, magazines, and a television set to the village of Song My, but I somehow feel that it is not appropriate to do so. I am a journalist, and I have no desire to be a missionary in the Third World.

It was the way that Ronald Calley, a 23-year-old American soldier, was charged with the murder of two Vietnamese civilians in the village of Song My, that I decided to write about it. The charges were made public by the United States Army, and they were the first of their kind since the Vietnam War began. The charges were made public by the United States Army, and they were the first of their kind since the Vietnam War began.

reporters that an American infantry unit murdered some 500 of the residents of the village of Song My. Last week an American serviceman and two former servicemen said they were witnesses to such a massacre but did not support any figure as high as 500.

Sgt. Michael A. Bernhardt, now stationed at Fort Dix, N.J., said he saw American soldiers gun down "women and children and old men." The sergeant, who said he refused to participate in the action, contended that "most of the men" in C Company carried out the shootings. "They would get the people together and gather them in groups," he said. "Then they would shoot them with rifles and machine guns."

Murder Charge

Two of the 26 men under investigation have been charged by the Army. First Lt. William L. Calley, a platoon leader in C Company, has been charged with the murder of "a multiple number" of civilians. Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, a sergeant in the platoon, has been charged with assault with intent to murder.



This South Vietnamese last week described to newsmen American attack in which, he said, many villagers were shot dead. Reports of alleged atrocities by GIs have set off a furor.

cause it feels it cannot reveal the details of the alleged massacre, the specific charges against Lt. Calley and Sgt. Mitchell, or of the investigation now involving the two dozen other men without prejudicing someone's rights: those of the accused (to be fairly tried) or its own (to prosecute them effectively).

Legal experts point out that it is important to remember that what the news media are now talking about are these ill-defined "charges" subject to change. While several Vietnamese and American witnesses have painted the painful portrait of a massacre, any judgment of individuals, they say, has to be reserved.

Public Reaction

Perhaps the most solid fact about the Pinkville incident—whether 567 civilians were killed, 100 were killed, or the South Vietnamese government is correct in asserting that no massacre took place—is the reaction to reports about the affair.

plain how such a thing might happen, some persons cited Viet Cong atrocities at Hue and elsewhere, and the pressures of an ugly and bitter war in which it was often difficult to distinguish between combatant and noncombatant. But the main reaction seemed to be one of shock.

Those opposed to the Vietnam war interpreted Pinkville as stark evidence of what the war is doing to Americans as well as Vietnamese. "We can expect outrageous actions," Sen. George McGovern said last week, from young men who are asked to kill and be killed... for no discernible good reason and

with no discernible end in sight." Indicative of reaction overseas was the mounting pressure in Britain for a parliamentary debate on the atrocity reports and the whole questions of British policy toward the American involvement in Vietnam. The Times of London said in an editorial yesterday, "Enough has emerged to persuade much of American opinion that some terrible miscarriage of military discipline did occur—and what is even more shattering, that such atrocities by American troops can happen in Vietnam conditions and be concealed by senior officers."

Frustration and Fury as Part of the War

By Henry Kanun

SAIGON (UPI)—The war in Son Tinh District of Quang Ngai province is tough and frustrating. The enemy has no planes, no helicopters, no guns, no artillery; he is continuously short of supplies and underfed; he seems defeated often, yet he never goes away. He wears no distinctive uniform, and sometimes he employs women and children. He fights from ambush, he hits and runs, he mines and boobytraps. Bomb and shell the enemy's villages and strongholds, and he digs in to re-emerge after the barrage. Clear out the people of an area by force, as you defoliate a jungle—to leave, as an American official put it, no water for the fish to swim in—and you find that your dragnet has come up with many old men, women and children, but few men of fighting age. They have gone underground and will come back when the manhunt is over. War as it is fought in Son Tinh upsets the American public and bewilders their leaders, but it kills American soldiers and infuriates their comrades. Sometimes frustration and fury combine into outbursts of impotent cruelty motivated, perhaps, by the need to reduce an insoluble problem to a comprehensible ultimate.

prejudice the case. Twenty-four other former and present servicemen are also being investigated in connection with the episode. It was disclosed in Washington last week. Soldiers familiar with the area and the way war is fought there do not doubt that something happened at Pinkville. They imagine that Lieutenant Calley's platoon of C Company of the 11th Brigade of the Americal Division had probably lost some men through boobytraps or snipers, or through a grenade thrown by a woman or child, and went into Pinkville angry.

Among the witnesses, American and Vietnamese, who have come forward to talk to the press, there is no essential dispute about what followed the arrival of Lieutenant Calley's platoon: the inhabitants were chased from their homes, gathered at three central places, the houses burned or dynamited and the people shot down where they stood. The survivors said they live today because the bodies of their friends, relatives and neighbors fell on them and shielded them from the bullets.

Differences Remain

But differences remain on whether Viet Cong in the village may have provoked the deaths of its inhabitants by firing first on the soldiers or attacking them in other ways. Witnesses say no, the United States Army keeps silent, and the Vietnamese Government says yes. And there seems to be no way of telling how many people were killed that morning in Song My. The estimates of dead by surviving villagers range from 370 to 567; the Saigon Government, denying any atrocity at Pinkville, and describing the civilian deaths as a normal act of war, said

yesterday about 145 were killed, of whom 125 were Viet Cong. A major recounted, with apparent sympathy for the soldier involved, how a man in his command had confessed to him that he had killed three young children a little earlier. "You see," the major said, "a half hour before, a kid had thrown a grenade that killed that guy's best buddy. So you have to understand."

There has been no atrocity charge of such magnitude made here before—except exchanges of accusations between the opposing Vietnamese sides—but more than in other wars, unsubstantiated charges circulate freely. They concern alleged crimes ranging from wanton disregard for human lives to grievous torture and premeditated murder.

The relatively low number of prisoners claimed by either side has been remarked, and there is suspicion, supported perhaps by the braggadocio of some soldiers in their cups, that many captured enemy soldiers or Viet Cong suspects do not leave the hands of their captors alive. South Korean and South Vietnamese soldiers have a particularly widespread reputation for killing prisoners; Americans less so.

Army spokesmen deny that there has been a failure to inform troops on the regulations governing the conduct of war and treatment of civilians or prisoners. Since the regulations are standing regulations that are part of every soldier's indoctrination, there is a feeling that there is no need to take special measures to insure that they are enforced. Violators will be punished, officers affirm. The criminal investigation now way against Lieutenant Calley and Sergeant Mitchell and unnamed others lends some weight to these assertions.

The pilgrim's guide to a great American feast.

le Bon voyage

You are cordially invited to attend a most beautiful banquet: that great American event called Autumn. Air France will fly you home for the harvest. We'll pick you up in any one of 72 European cities in 22 countries and land you at your own little Plymouth Rock, be it in New York, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles or Philadelphia. On the way you'll have a chance to sample all the things that go into making our own movable feast. The service. The food. The wines. Then we'll turn you on to Thanksgiving in New York; it's a whole meal in itself. So come with us. A land of plenty awaits you. And there's plenty for you and for any passing pilgrim. After all, Air France is le bon voyage.

le Grand diner

Help yourself to turkey and all the trimmings at some of New York's superb crop of classic American restaurants: Frances Tavern 54 Pearl St. New York's oldest building and the scene of Washington's farewell can be the scene for your Thanksgiving meal. Coach House 140 Waverly Pl. Early American atmosphere in the heart of Greenwich Village. If you're tired of turkey, order their prime rib. Peter's Back Yard 64 W. 10th St. And if you're tired of prime rib, then try the steak here. It's broiled on an open charcoal hearth. Gene Schoor's Steakhouse 230 E. 44th St. Enjoy your pumpkin pie amidst authentic Colonial decor.

Pour l'indigestion

A good, old-fashioned, overstuffed feeling calls for some good, old-fashioned measures. Stock up on cure-alls from: Caswell-Massey Co. Ltd. Lexington Ave. at 48th St. The last of the great drugstores. They've been handing out prescriptions for belly-aches since 1752.

J. Leon Cascoff & Son 1290 Lexington Ave. Everything from Alka-Seltzer to motherwort can be had at this century-old establishment. Goodman's Volksapotheke 1634 Second Ave. Dispensers of herb remedies for almost every ailment of the alimentary canal.

Cadeaux pour la fête

If you're going to be someone's guest for the holiday, or just in the mood to treat yourself, here are some great shops specializing in Thanksgiving-time goodies: The Marzipan Shop 240 E. 86th St. It's worth a visit just to see the window display of pilgrims, Indians and gobblers, all done in marvelous mouth-watering marzipan. It's almost too good to eat. Almost, but not quite. Fox's Nut Shoppe 1263 Lexington Ave.

The perfect thing for the season. Get the house specialty: seven assorted kinds, all roasted on the premises. Nat Sherman Cigars 1400 Broadway. A great dinner merits an equally great after-dinner cigar.

la Grande parade de Macy

What's a holiday without a parade? And what's Thanksgiving Day without Macy's? Beginning 9:00 a.m. at 72nd Street and Central Park West, it continues south to Columbus Circle and on down old Broadway to Herald Square where the magnificent marching bands and big stars will entertain you. You'll see giant floating figures of Popeye, Donald Duck and, in person, the one and only Santa Claus.

Novembre à New York

Thanksgiving isn't the only thing that's hap-

pening in the big city. Come early in November while the fun is just beginning. Just a sampling of what's in store: "Indians," a new play by Arthur Kopit, at the Brooks Atkinson Theater. The New York Giants vs the Philadelphia Eagles at Yankee Stadium. November 2. The National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden. November 4-11. The National Rod and Custom Car Show at New York Coliseum. November 20-23. An exhibition of Hudson River Drawings at the Brooklyn Museum. November 25th on. The American Association of Inhalation Therapists Convention at the New York Hilton. November 28-29. November in New York is also clearance month on men's shoes.

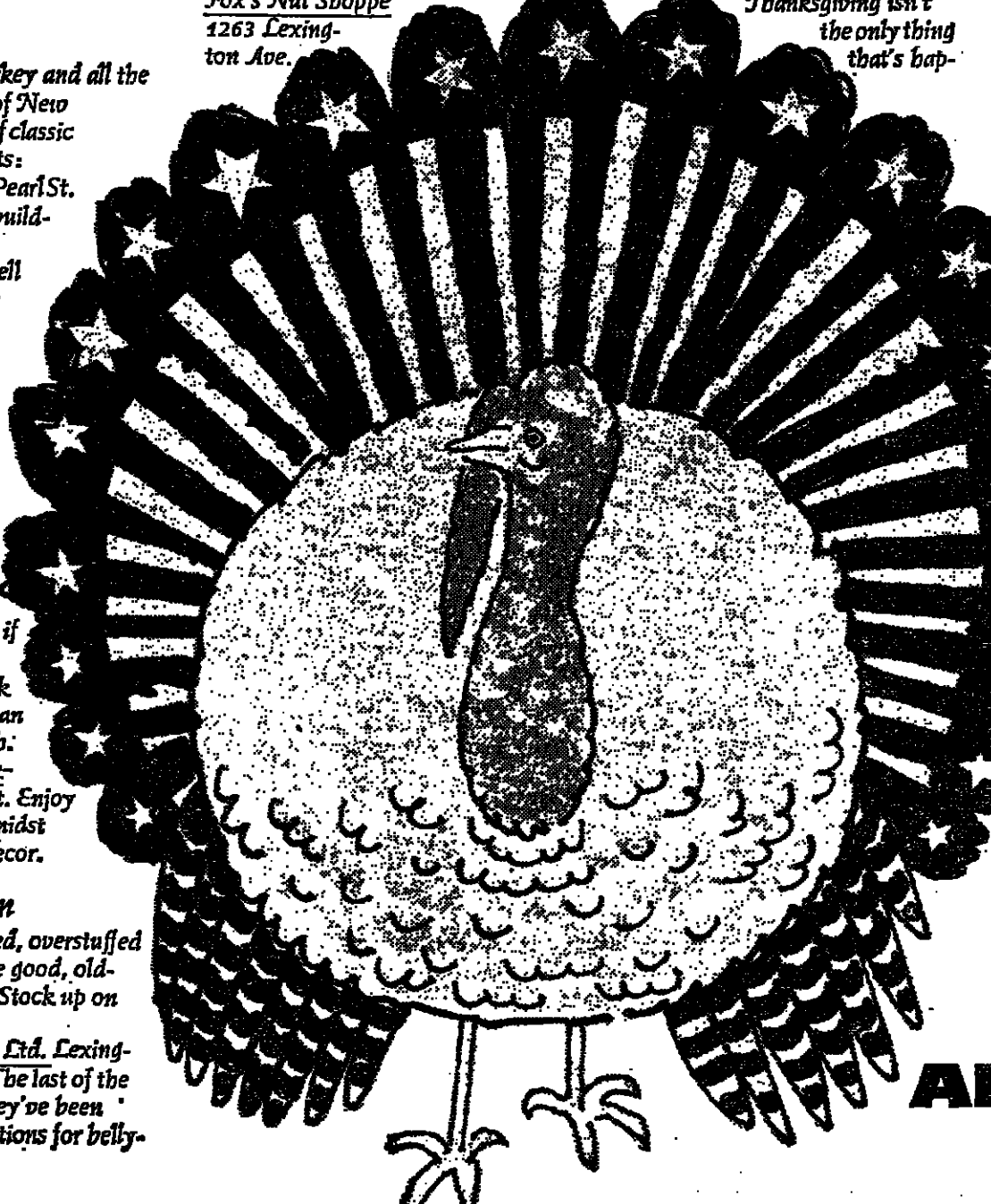
Dire merci

You don't necessarily have to be moved to give thanks to take in some touring of these fascinating places of worship around New York. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims 75 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain and Charles Dickens worshipped in this Classic Revival building. Henry Ward Beecher once said a few good words from its pulpit. St. Marks-in-the-Bowery Second Ave. at 10th St. Built on the site of Peter Stuyvesant's family chapel, this well-preserved building is worth a visit. Old Quaker Meeting House 137-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing. Built by old Quakers in 1696, this fascinating bingled house is still in use.

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AIR FRANCE
le bon voyage.



tribal Loyalties Threaten African Nations

Continued from Page 6

and weeks learning the relationships between his country's tribes. Because appointments must be made on a tribal basis, he is not to fall apart.

Terrified Tribes

Ghana's two largest tribes, the Ewe and the Luo, allies in early years after independence in 1946, are now at each other's throats, and the Luo are the Kambas, Kip Abakus and others—so the tribes are big groups.

Tribes Overlap

That means that Hausas live in Niger and Mali and Upper Volta as well as Nigeria, that Wolofs live in Senegal, Gambia and Mali, that Ewes live in Ghana and Togo, Yorubas in Nigeria and Dahomey, Massai in Kenya and Tanzania, Bakongo in Angola and the Congo.

In the Sudan—that vast arid land, the largest country in Africa—straddling the Upper Nile—a rebel regime that styles itself the Nile Provisional Government continues to prevent Khartoum from imposing its will.

In Chad, where the North-erners in a population of less than four million are rebelling against the Southerners, French troops, helicopters and armored cars have been called in to join the fight at the side of the central government. Thousands have been killed.

The independent African states sprang to life within the boundaries drawn in the centuries of Europe late in the 19th century—boundaries that reflected the realities of imperial competition, not the realities of indigenous populations. With only minor modifications—Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form Tanzania, Italian and British Somaliland to form Somalia—the lines on the map have remained the same.

No one has ever seriously proposed that there be a nation-state for every tribe. There are at least 3,000 tribes in Black Africa and some—like the Gwars, the Ma, the Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian leader—have as few as 3,000 or 3,000 members.

Nationalist pioneers in Africa such as Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who has lived in exile in Guinea since his ouster in 1966, thought that the answer lay in a United States of Africa. Ghana's first Constitution even provided for a surrender of sovereignty to a Pan-African union. But that ideal has faded rapidly as the governing groups in each new country tasted the psychic and economic fruits of statehood and sovereignty.

problem of tribalism and separatism is a more even sharing of the spoils of office. The rebels in Chad, for example, are not likely to desist until some of their kinsmen move into positions of power in the government, the army and the civil service, and some of the corrupt Southerners are dismissed from Northern administrative posts.

"Our problem," a Luo politician in Kenya said recently, "is the same as lots of other tribes in Africa. We feel cut off from the government because we aren't permitted to participate in it very much. Why should a Luo look to Nairobi instead of the tribe?"

But beyond that, it seems clear to students of African affairs, there must be a major program of re-education. Dr. Thomas Lambo, a Nigerian psychiatrist who serves as vice-chancellor (president) of the University of Ibadan, remarked several months ago that it might be a good idea to return to the old British colonial system of boarding schools, in which students from different tribes lived and studied together on a centrally located campus.

The system produced a large number of detribalized leaders—men like Judge V.C.R.A.C. Crabbe of Ghana—but it has been almost completely abandoned, for reasons that are still unclear.

Zambia's thoughtful president, Kenneth D. Kaunda, believes that decades will be required to root out tribalism and that it will be accomplished only if the central governments "demonstrate that they can provide the sense of security and continuity that the tribe and the family can give."

Positive Aspect

Tribalism has its positive side, as Mr. Kaunda's remark suggests. It provides not only economic sustenance through the sharing of income but a sense of identity for the poor and the uneducated. Some anthropologists and others would be sorry to see it disappear.

But Africa is too far down the road of nationalism to turn back now, and it is impossible to build a modern nation and to strengthen it economically if there is no loyalty to the central authority.

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Domestic Bonds

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Air Red 37457	125	74 1/2	74 1/2	-3/4
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2
Allegheny 40457	41	27 1/2	27 1/2	-1/2

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
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AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
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AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4
AMF 41457	127	71 1/2	71 1/2	-3/4

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Not a New Issue November 24, 1969

217,500 Shares



Kulicke and Soffa Industries, Inc.

Common Stock

(No Par Value)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Estabrook & Co. | Coggeshall & Hicks |
| Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath | Robert Garrett & Sons, Inc. |
| Halle & Stieglitz | H. Hentz & Co. |
| Hirsch & Co. | |
| Putnam, Coffin & Burr-Doolittle | Wood, Walker & Co. |
| Burgess & Leith | Dreyfus & Co. |
| Elkins, Morris, Strond & Co. | |
| Greene & Ladd | Hallowell, Sulzberger, Jenks & Co. |
| Interstate Securities Corporation | Suplee, Mosley, Close & Kerner |
| Yarnall, Biddle & Co. | Coughlin and Company, Inc. |
| Albert Teller & Co., Inc. | H. Kook & Co., Inc. |

Have you missed something?

Here are some noteworthy items from the current week's edition of The Value Line Investment Survey on building stocks:

The development of belted-bias tires, pioneered by Good-Year, has created an important new market for fiberglass outside the construction field for Owens-Corning and PFG Industries. Pages 745, 747.

Modular construction looks like the wave of the future. Certain-teed is getting its feet wet by designing and manufacturing modular models on a pilot basis. Page 714.

Demand for sugar in the U.S. might expand 100,000 tons a year due to the ban on cyclanates. But that will scarcely make a ripple in the 10.8 million ton sugar market. See the sugar industry analysis. Page 792.

Our 1972-74 projections for Zimmer Homes have been cut about 20%. Reason: postponement of its plans for a new modular home factory. Page 774.

Concrete roof tile is a relatively new product for Raymond International, but sales are going so well that the company plans to erect new roof tile plants next year in California (the third), Texas and Hawaii. Page 749.

The home building industry has only a residual claim on manpower and resources. When there is intense demand in other areas of the economy, housing gets short changed. The current residential building lull is expected to persist for at least six months more. Page 702.

Gurdon Industries has increased its per common share earnings by the sale of 285,000 additional shares. Proceeds of about 9.5 million were used to pay off short-term debt, saving \$900,000 a year in interest. Page 769.

Two feet may mean millions of dollars in added sales for the mobile home industry. Nine states now permit 14 foot wide units to be hauled over their roads. Approval in a dozen more states is expected soon. The 14 foot wide permits room sizes much closer to those in conventional houses. The previous maximum width was 12 feet. Page 765.

American Cement plans to spend \$75 million in the next decade on Snowmass. Located at Aspen, Colo., it will be the largest fully planned resort community in the country. Of more immediate concern to stockholders, however, is a possible dividend cut. See page 706.

New Reports This Week

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT/ELECTRONICS | Global |
| Admiral | Gulton Ind |
| Amper Corp | Hammond |
| AMP Inc | Hazeltine Cp |
| Amnet Inc | High Voltage |
| Babbitt Et Inc | Robert Mig |
| Banc | Hoof Electron |
| Bundy | Ind Elect |
| Chi Music | Int T&T |
| Coltland | ITE Inc |
| Copeland | JohnsV |
| Crossharp | Lab Electron |
| CIS Corp | Lear Corp |
| Cutter H | Local Corp |
| Dynal | Magnum |
| Elmer H | Malloy |
| Emor H | Maytag |
| Fiard | McGraw |
| FedPac Elec | Motors |
| FedPac | Motors |
| FedPac | Motors |
| FedPac | Motors |
| FedPac | Motors |

New Reports This Week

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Metals and Mining | Meat Packing |
| Fastener | Food Processing |
| Metal Fabricating | Milling & Vegetable Oil |
| Steel | Household Products |
| Machinery | Grocery Stores |
| Machine Tool | Brewing |
| Soft Drink | Investment Trust |
| Baking | Dairies |

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BASF Overze N.V.

a wholly-owned subsidiary of

Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG

has acquired more than 98 1/2% of the outstanding Common Stock of

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to BASF Overze N.V., Netherlands

Antilles, and Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG Ludwigshafen, Germany, in connection with this transaction.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Incorporated

November 21, 1969

Eurobonds

If Regulation Comes to Market;
AIBD Rules Package Adopted

Condon Bakstansky

EVA, Nov. 23.—A self-regulatory phase came into effect for the Eurobond market with the adoption of a rules package for dealing in the market.

The relatively modest package compares with strict U.S. practices, but for the time in the Eurobond market brokers and banks in every major European and from the United States are put under one umbrella.

It is essential that the market be broadened through more banks and brokers taking an active part and putting up more capital for trading, association chairman Rolf Hallberg told the extraordinary general meeting.

It is understandable, however, if people are reluctant to enter a market where, let us face facts, there are quite a few problems.

Which there are. The AIBD held its first formal meeting only last April, largely in response to the "fall to deliver" problem which had forced one of its members, Weeden and Co., out of market making with a \$70 million "fall" total.

Since then, there have been the large losses run up by almost every house in the market because of the generally disruptive monetary climate of 1969, falling bond prices as interest rates hit record highs, and the weakness of the New York stock market—as well as the continuing fall problem.

And the general relaxation of the new regulations was, as Mr. Hallberg put it, that "it is less important to have everything (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS		Nov. 15	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
Latest Week		Nov. 15	Nov. 8	1968
Commodity Index	112.2	112.2	112.1	108.5
Currency in circulation	\$52,551,000	\$52,551,000	\$52,551,000	\$48,475,000
Com. and agric. loans	\$80,254,000	\$80,254,000	\$80,254,000	\$72,500,000
Steel production (tons)	2,730,000	2,730,000	2,730,000	2,194,000
Motor vehicle production	181,651	181,651	181,651	181,651
Daily oil production (bbls.)	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000	9,250,000
Freight car loadings	27,101	27,101	27,101	25,611
Electric power output, mwh	27,059,000	27,059,000	27,059,000	25,750,000
Business failures	161	161	161	161
Statistics for commercial and agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.	*000 omitted.			

MONTHLY COMPARISONS		Oct.	Prior Month	1968
Employed	78,571,000	78,571,000	78,571,000	78,571,000
Unemployed	2,839,000	2,839,000	2,839,000	2,839,000
Industrial production	173.3	173.3	173.3	168.9
Personal income	\$763,100,000	\$763,100,000	\$763,100,000	\$763,100,000
Money supply	\$193,200,000	\$193,200,000	\$193,200,000	\$193,200,000
Imports	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000
Exports	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000
Consumer Price Index	125.3	125.3	125.3	122.2
Construction contracts	173	173	173	183
Commodity Index	\$94,200,000	\$94,200,000	\$94,200,000	\$94,200,000
Business failures	\$3,325,000	\$3,325,000	\$3,325,000	\$3,325,000
Imports	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000
Exports	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000	\$3,055,000

*Figures shown are subject to revision by source. *000 omitted.

Commodity Index, based on 1957=100, is compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as money supply are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Over-the-Counter, Amex Issues Fall Sharply, Volume Off

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).

Prices in the Over-the-Counter market and on the American Stock Exchange fell sharply last week in quiet trading.

Prices in both markets started to ease on Monday and continued weaker throughout the week. Losses averaged more than a point, with much bigger declines for some issues.

Brokers attributed the poor performance to continued investor concern over inflation, tight credit and high interest rates as well as dissatisfaction over the lack of progress of the Vietnam peace talks.

They also pointed out that increased tax-loss selling and switching helped depress a number of securities.

The American Stock Exchange's index of stock prices dropped to 327.57, its lowest in months. Volume fell to 16,073,835 shares, compared with 23,132,580 the week before.

The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues also reflected the weaker tone. On the Over-the-Counter market, the index slipped 3.88 points to end the week at 454.38.

The star performer was Pan Ocean Oil, which soared 10 points in active trading. Rumors of a major oil strike in New Zealand buoyed the stock. The company has oil holdings in that country.

Insurance Issues

Most of the insurance stocks were depressed in quiet trading. Connecticut General slipped 1 1/2 points to 124 1/2. Fidelity and Pennsylvania Life each ended 3 and the St. Paul companies dipped a point.

It was the same in the bank group. The majority fell in quiet trading. Mellon National lost 4, the National Bank of Detroit was down 3 1/4, the Bank of America fell 1 1/2 and Pittsburgh National eased 1/2 point.

Declines outnumbered advances on the American Exchange by eight-to-one last week as 969 stocks declined and 120 advanced.

The second most active issue was Ecological Systems, which gained 3/4 to 34 1/8, 198,000 shares changing hands.

In third spot was Solitron Devices on a turnover of 183,700 shares. The stock fell 1 1/8 to 38 1/2.

The mutual-fund index also declined last week. The Arthur Lipper Corp. reported that in the week ended Nov. 20 its index of 378 funds was off 2.89 percent. In the year to the same date it was down 11.58 percent.

N.Y. Stock Exchange Prices Make Wide Retreat;
Averages Show Sharpest Decline in Four Months

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).

—Almost all the news and commentary in the economic sphere last week was bleak and gloomy—not an invigorating climate for the financial markets.

There was little to encourage investors, much to discourage them. The inevitable result was a further erosion of stock and bond prices. Average sustained their deepest weekly losses in four months.

The business world and the investment community are confused now on many pivotal issues—the prospects for further devaluation in Vietnam, reduction in defense spending, a stable budget, control of inflation, relaxation of credit policy and the avoidance of a business recession.

Earlier this fall Wall Street speculated that a turn for the better might be imminent in the struggle to solve the United States' two overwhelming problems—Vietnam and inflation. But no progress or even change has appeared in either struggle.

Economic Prospects

Meanwhile there was a rash of statements from top government economic officials on one general theme: The economy is slowing down but inflation is not subsiding and it is therefore too soon to relax fiscal and monetary pressure. Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, emphasized the dreary assessment of economic prospects at a meeting of businessmen in Washington on Friday.

But the most depressing statement of the week came from J. Dewayne Dancy, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who declared in London, "Getting the rate of price increase down to tolerable acceptable limits will take time. I doubt that we can achieve this by the end of next year."

But, hopefully, we shall make appreciable progress and achieve our goal of price stability soon thereafter.

Inflation vs. Unemployment

Despite the unanimity of Washington pledges to keep pumping hard on the monetary brakes, some economic observers believe the time might not be far off when the pressure will be eased.

The U.S. policymakers may tolerate a higher level of unemployment than the present 3.9 percent and allow the economy to recede further toward the brink of recession, but in some quarters it is expected that Washington will rather than greater joblessness.

The investment bankers could not sell all of the \$125 million of South Central Bell Telephone Co. debentures first marketed on Nov. 12 at a yield of 8.45 percent, a record return for a top-quality bond. Last Tuesday the syndicate offering the issue decided to disband with an estimated \$40 million of the debentures unsold. When they were freed to trade in the open market the securities declined enough in price to raise their yield to 8.67 percent.

At some point, these costly bond issues might be expected to impede business expansion plans, and yet the volume of issues planned for December, normally a light month for such financing, shows no sign of diminishing.

Interest Rates

In October, a substantial portion of Wall Street's bond dealers concluded that interest rates were headed lower. The peaks reached in September, it was believed, would stand as record highs. But bonds rose in prices—with interest rates declining—for three weeks. Since then the

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At some point, these costly bond issues might be expected to impede business expansion plans, and yet the volume of issues planned for December, normally a light month for such financing, shows no sign of diminishing.

Interest Rates

In October, a substantial portion of Wall Street's bond dealers concluded that interest rates were headed lower. The peaks reached in September, it was believed, would stand as record highs. But bonds rose in prices—with interest rates declining—for three weeks. Since then the

But, hopefully, we shall make appreciable progress and achieve our goal of price stability soon thereafter.

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INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS: Security and Above Average Yield

Lightning Start

INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS, a German mutual fund for investment in international bonds, was launched on 17th February, 1969. By the end of October units worth DM 193 m. had been purchased — a fantastically successful sales effort. Clearly, **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** exactly accords with the views of many savers about their investments.

Security at Low Risk

Fixed-interest bearing securities and convertible bonds mean security and a fixed annual payment of interest. The price risk is limited as loans are redeemed after a specified period of time at a predetermined price. **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** invests the money of its investors in bonds — that is in bonds issued by debtors of many countries — to achieve a yield above average. Fixed-interest bearing foreign securities, even when expressed in DM, frequently carry a higher rate of interest than those in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Careful Selection of Securities

Assets of **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** are invested in a large number of countries. The regular study of foreign capital markets enables the Management to make use of interest rate differentials and favourable investment opportunities. The Fund may buy bonds quoted or traded on a Stock Exchange in Europe, New York (New York Stock Exchange or American Stock Exchange), Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, Tokyo, Sydney or Johannesburg.

When investing long-term a difference in interest rates of but a few per cent is profitable.

	At a rate of interest of:			
	5%	6%	7%	7½%
DM 10,000 increases to *	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
After 10 years	16,289	17,908	19,672	20,610
After 15 years	20,789	23,966	27,590	29,589
After 20 years	26,533	32,071	38,697	42,479

* Allowing for compound interest

Tax Advantages

To begin with, **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** will be predominantly invested in DM foreign bonds which, apart from an attractive rate of interest, enjoy the additional advantage of not being subject to German withholding tax. Thus **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** is of great interest to non-residents. Make use of the advantages offered by a high yielding, secure investment in **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS**.

In addition to **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** Deutscher Investment-Trust, Frankfurt am Main, manages **DEUTSCHER RENTENFONDS**, **CONCENTRA**, **THESAURUS**, **INDUSTRIA**, **TRANSATLANTA**. Total assets in excess of DM 2,500 m.

Experts Multiply Your Money

For the individual investor it is difficult to derive the full benefit from an investment in foreign bonds. To build up a portfolio most suitable for his needs he must choose between thousands of different securities, keep abreast of the economic development in the most important countries, and forecast the future trends of international capital markets. And he must busy himself continually with the management of his investments. The managers of **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS** take all this work off your shoulders. They have worldwide contacts with banks, brokers, stock exchanges and companies, necessary for a successful investment.



Electronic Data Processing Installation used by Deutscher Investment-Trust.

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The investment in foreign securities notwithstanding, **INTERNATIONALER RENTENFONDS**, as a German mutual fund, is subject to the strict German legislation on investment companies and the control of the Banking Supervisory Authority. To protect the interests of investors the books of the Fund are regularly examined by an auditing company. The Law lays down that German mutual funds must have a depository bank.

Trustee and depository bank: **Dresdner Bank AG**, Frankfurt am Main, with more than 700 branches in the Federal Republic of Germany and many representative offices abroad. **Dresdner Bank AG** keeps the assets of the Fund in safe custody and is enjoined to ensure that the investment regulations are adhered to.

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Ernst Matthies, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of **Deutscher Investment-Trust**; Chairman of the Supervisory Board of **Dresdner Bank AG**, Frankfurt am Main.



J.A. de Ridder Esq., Joint Managing Director of **Deutscher Investment-Trust**. Has been engaged in investment business at home and abroad since 1934.



Dr. iur. W. Tormann, Joint Managing Director of **Deutscher Investment-Trust**, since its establishment in 1955. Previously, bank legal adviser.



Dr. oec. publ. B. Kinsal, Economist, authorised signatory of **Deutscher Investment-Trust**, with investment experience of many years.

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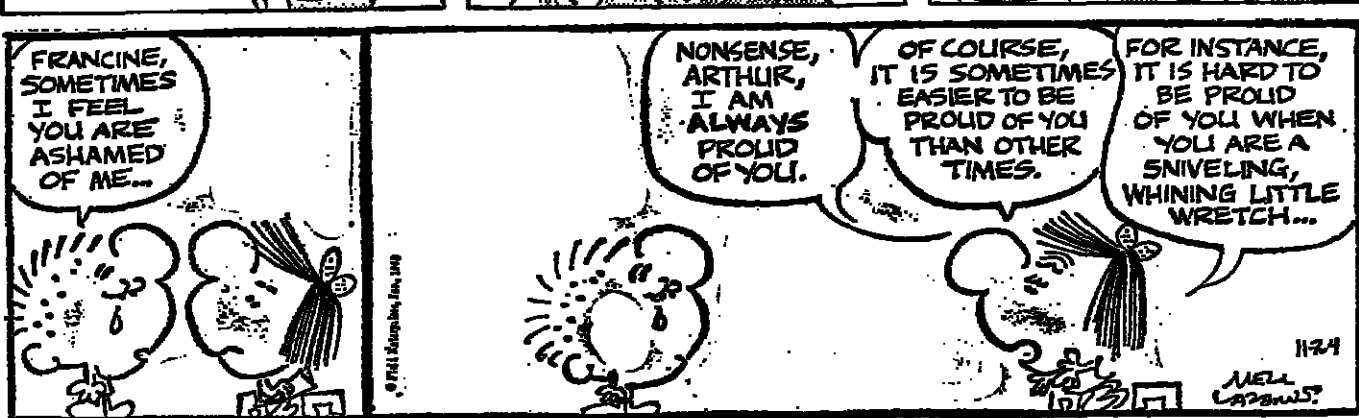
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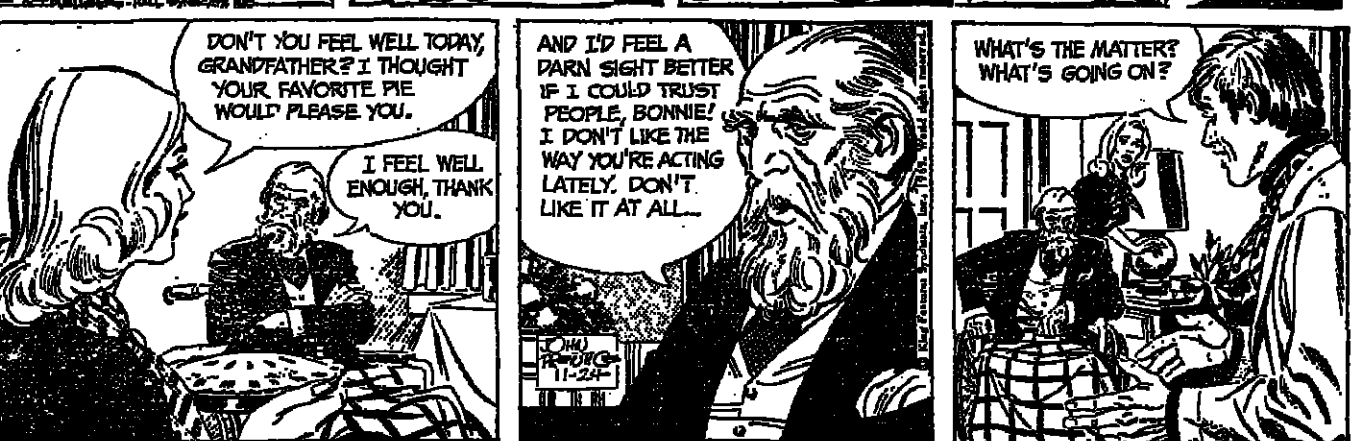
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South reaches a contract of four hearts after East has made a questionable take-out double. Lacking support for hearts, East should have ventured one spade or simply passed.

South redoubled to show his strength and eventually reached the heart game.

A diamond was led and East's king was taken by the ace. South counted two sure spade losers and he was in great danger of losing two club tricks. He did the best he could by forcing the defense to open up the clubs for him. He drew trumps in two rounds, cashed the diamond queen and played the ace and another spade.

East took his two spade tricks and was in trouble. A spade or diamond lead would have permitted South to discard a club from his hand and ruff in dummy and eventually finesse against the club jack. The winning play in clubs would be easy to find in view of East's take-out double.

South would have had no trouble if East had cashed his club ace, but East made the best play: He led the club deuce. South hopefully played the jack and West foolishly played the queen. South won and led toward his ten to establish his 10th trick.

West should have credited his partner with the club ace partly because of the take-out double and partly because there was no hope for the defense if South had that card. The defense needed two tricks and West would have made sure of them by playing low on the club jack whatever the location of the

ten. South would eventually have had to lead clubs, going down one trick.

Suit combinations in which each player has one of the four top honors in this fashion are tricky and both sides should generally avoid leading them.

NORTH (D)			
10-4-3			
K-8-7-6			
5-4			
K-8-6-4			
WEST			
9-7-5			
8-5			
10-9-6-5-2			
Q-9-3			
EAST			
K-Q-J-6			
9-7			
K-8-7-3			
A-7-2			
SOUTH			
A-8-2			
Q-10-6-3-2			
A-Q			
J-10-5			

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1♣	Dbl.	Redbl.	1♦
Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass
2♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

CROP	SAUL	USHER
LOMA	TRIP	KOALA
ATES	ROCK	ENMETT
NORTHERN	ARMED	AMMO
LOMS	AIMLESS	
SCONE	AFFAIR	
PLUGS	SPITE	HOI
QUAT	CLASS	SIENT
TWO	TRASH	SPACE
HOOT	YIS	ORIDER
SAMFISH	AITILI	
QUAF	PERCHING	ION
LAJIN	ROTE	GAME
ELUNA	ENOS	EDIT
SARGE	DIANE	REITS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M NOT SCARED O' THE THUNDER. IT'S THE NOISE THAT'S GETTIN' ON MY NERVES!"

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

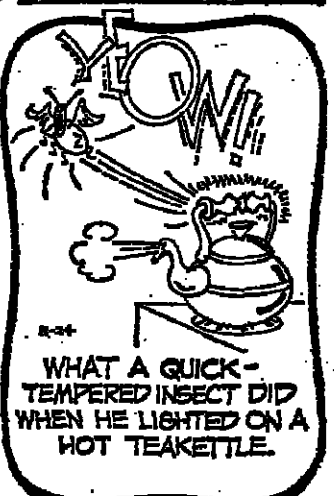
ENDOM

LOFUR

SAWELE

THRUNE

OFF THE



WHAT A QUICK-TEMPERED INSECT DID WHEN HE LIGHTED ON A HOT TEAKETTLE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: QUEEN RUMMY NOBODY GAIETY
Answer: You won't feel safe when you're here - IN DANGER.

BOOKS

THE GANG THAT COULDN'T STRAIGHT

By Jimmy Breslin. Viking. 249 pp.

Reviewed by Aaron Latham

TWO FAT MEN stood on a street corner in Queens last summer. The trimmer of the two was Norman Mailer; he was running for mayor. The real sack of calories was Jimmy Breslin; he was running for president of the City Council. They knew that John Lindsay was too much the WASP (with that skinny figure) to make it on a Queens sidewalk. The tall mayor belonged downtown with all those tall buildings. Not them. Mailer and Breslin were as much a part of the streets as the firetrucks.

Counting the heavy, low-slung Queens housewives, the two candidates were, to use Breslin's word, a beautiful team. But that was on the sidewalk. Not the bookshelf. Breslin's new book, "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight," his first novel, is funny and full of fine phrases and fine observation. But it is also a gangland situation comedy and not the kind of writing you would put next to "An American Dream" or "Armies of the Night."

More important, it is not a book you would put next to "The World of Jimmy Breslin," the 1967 collection of his columns which formed a kind of American tragic-comedy. Rather, it reads like a companion volume to Breslin's "Can Anybody Here Play This Game: The Improbable Saga of the New York Mets' First Year," which came out way back in 1961.

The Kid Sally Gang

The comedy in both books depends on a kind of strike-out humor. "The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight" is about the Kid Sally gang which works in Brooklyn. They shoot the way the old Mets used to hit. Unfortunately for them, they pick a fight with Anthony "Biscaglia" Pastore, a crime lord who once bought his four-year-old niece a Russian wolfhound "so she could grow up in an atmosphere of teeth."

When Kid Sally's men fire guns, they miss. When they set bombs, they blow themselves into five boroughs. When they choke people, they succeed in giving them very bad sore throats. The Mets, of course, lived to win another day. That is the main difference between Breslin's old gang and Kid Sally's.

This type of comedy has a proud tradition, even a patron saint: Charlie Chaplin, the bumbler's bumbler. But put a submachine gun in Chaplin's hand and suddenly he is no longer the Little Guy. The comedy veers off in a different direction.

Strike-out humor at its most effective depends on a certain sympathy for the bumbler and yet Kid Sally is not meant to be sympathetic. That position is reserved for his sister, Angela, the good character in the book. She is also the real victim of Kid Sally's gangland operations.

At her high school in Brooklyn, everyone knows her as Kid Sally's sister and so she goes from class to class ing at the ground. Her mobster brother's love life. Angela comes late one month nice Irish boy, who that he knows why, "I play with death. Kid poses of another of lovers, this one a n boy, not by frighten befriending him. He boy into his gang as him deported.

Angela is Breslin character because she closest to the import Breslin of his best Born into a Mafia i can no more escape of her father's Faulkner character.

In his columns, Br you feel that to b Italian or a Jew or man in New York C inherit a special o The same was true you were born, whet Harlem or Brooklyn Breslin's case, Queens No one does this i Breslin. In a recent magazine column ab called "The Politics of the Year," he-t the East River, v named by someone k from the west, fr san. "The river kee tan contained anc about itself," he sa other side is the i Queens, and Queens sand miles away." E geography of the ch always Breslin's m nraphy.

The problem in t that Angela is not original a creation the people you m columns and so she up to carrying big t Like many of the i characters, she is a She may use words not supposed to kn is still the familiar ingenuous-the sentin ing.

Then there are i problems, like th chapters and the echoes which read li ("The cold win mountains ran th stone streets that trees"). But the pointment is simply lin, who may know cides than any v Dickens, did not at thing bigger.

Breslin explains interview how the about. "I wrote 90 i movies bought if They offered a lot "What this—," Bres "I'm gonna finish Obviously Breslin c author game. Now i plenty of money, al decide is how large wants to hit in.

Mr. Latham, a the Washington Pos a special interest in American novel, h pleted the work fo torate from Prince Scott Fitzgerald.

CROSSWORD By W.

ACROSS		
1 City on Biscayne Bay.	55 Ben ——— of "Treasure Island."	13 Some v
6 Music of the 20's	56 Questioning sounds.	19 Moray.
10 Fancy dance.	57 Avoided committing oneself.	21 "We m: this —"
14 Green Mountain Boy.	59 Prophet.	23 Coast (girl.
15 Succulent plant.	62 Certain musicians.	24 Neighb
16 Miscellany.	64 Bevels out.	25 Exhaust
17 What bakers get a lift from.	68 Foretoken.	27 Form i
18 Quality of a hot, smoky room.	69 Brake part.	30 London
20 Eyes' other halves.	70 Atlantic island group.	31 Wading
22 Forehead part.	71 Girl's name.	32 Leakin
23 Butcher's tool.	72 Tend cattle.	33 Vetch.
26 Feudal estate.	73 Proficient.	38 Man's i
28 Horse, at times.		40 Spanis
29 Parasites of a sort.		41 Fairy t
33 Mix, as a salad.		42 Wester
34 Bacterium that uses oxygen.		43 Over-ic
35 Advice for the paunchy.		45 A belt
37 Putting in rows.		47 Fishy i
39 Eager.		48 Prefix i
40 Ecological cycle.		49 Broom
42 Right away.		50 Philoso
43 Town in Normandy.		52 Fresh.
47 Part of R.I.P.		54 Cozy r
53 What Sullivan lost.		58 Table i
		60 City i
		61 Interp
		63 Word i
		65 Comm
		66 Cleani
		67 Put in i

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